Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business.

WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 13, 1922. VOL. 1, NO. 19

BOSTON ONE OF COUNTRY'S LARGEST PRODUCE MARKETS

Hub City Important as Distributing Point for Many Near-by Cities—Unloads in 1920 Total Over 37,000 Cars.

Although ranking seventh in population among the cities of the United States, Boston easily stands higher than this in importance as a produce market. During 1920 the city received about one-third as many cars of fruits and vegetables as New York and almost as many as Philadelphia. This estimate is based on comparative unload data for eight leading lines of produce. Receipts for all fruits and vegetables for that year were equivalent to more than 37,000 carloads, including over 4,000 carloads of bananas from Central America and the West Indies.

Two principal features contribute to Boston's importance as a fruit and vegetable market. In the first place, the suburbs within a radius of 10 miles of the statehouse contain a population almost as large as that of the city itself and all of this area is fed mainly from the central market.

LARGE DISTRIBUTING POINT.

Then, too, large quantities of produce are reshipped by rail or motor truck to Lawrence, Worchester, Brockton, and other near-by cities. Much is also shipped to towns in New Hampshire and Maine, and by water to the Maritime Provinces of Canada. These smaller towns draw upon Boston for a large share of their supplies because they are too small to use any but the most staple commodities in carlot quantities.

Boston's facilities for handling produce have been for the most part outgrown and leave much to be desired in the line of efficiency. Other eastern markets, notably New York and Philadelphia, have large terminal sheds or piers, heated in cold weather, where produce is unloaded from cars and where buyers assemble at a stated hour each morning. In Boston most of the produce is hauled from the cars in wagons and sold at curb in the wholesale district. Distribution by this method is less economical and efficient than in cities having produce terminals.

Cars are received at several railroad yards, the nearest of which is at least a half mile from the produce district. Cars ordered set for delivery are placed alongside driveways in the yard. Packages are unloaded into wagons, those of the same grade or lot being placed together. The load is then driven to the produce district and backed up to the curb in front of the receiver's store. A few sample packages are pulled down, opened, and a salesman stands by the lot and tries to attract the attention of passing buyers. The receiver may also have other wagons hauling packages from the same car or from other

(Concluded on page 403, column 2.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
Live Stock and Meats..... Live stock prices well maintained. Fresh meat dull. Monthly stockyards report.	394
Dairy and Poultry..... Butter markets weaken. Cheese prices steady.	400
Fruits and Vegetables..... Most early vegetables lower. Shipments increase. Car-lot shipments for April. Value of fruit and fruit products.	401
Hay and Feed..... Good hay still scarce. Feed markets quiet.	406
Seeds..... Markets unchanged. Retail seed prices May 1.	407
Grain..... Wheat prices slump. Corn steady. Monthly price chart.	408
Cotton..... Market more active. Prices gained slightly.	410
Foreign Markets..... United Kingdom's butter. import trade.	411
Crop Reports..... May 1 forecast on winter wheat, rye, and hay. Livestock losses. Monthly condition of truck crops. Monthly farm prices and farm values. Farm price comparisons. Forecast of acreages and production of miscellaneous truck crops. Foreign crop prospects. Value of dairy products, and poultry and eggs.	412
Weather..... Conditions generally favorable for farm operations.	422

WINTER WHEAT FORECAST ABOVE 10-YEAR AVERAGE.

Abandonment of Wheat Acreage Larger than Usual—Very Heavy Rye Crop Forecast—Hay Crop Large.

About 584,793,000 bushels of wheat from the winter crop is the May 1 forecast of the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This figure is 0.4% less than the harvested winter wheat crop of 1921, 4.2% less than the crop of 1920, 23.1% less than the crop of 1919, but 9% more than the average crop of the past 10 years. The outturn of the crop will probably be above or below this forecast according to whether or not the change in conditions from May 1 to harvest time is above or below the average change.

The abandonment of winter wheat acreage since the preliminary estimate of acreage, made as of Dec. 1, 1921, has amounted to 6,446,000 acres, or 14.5% of the acreage planted last autumn. This reduction leaves 38,131,000 acres remaining to be harvested, according to the May 1 forecast, compared with the 42,702,000 acres harvested last year, a reduction of 4,571,000 acres, or 10.7%. The average harvested acreage for the past 10 years stands at 36,789,000 acres.

ABANDONMENT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED.

This year's abandonment of acreage has been exceeded twice in the past 10 years. In 1917 the abandonment amounted to 12,437,000 acres, or 31% of the acreage planted in the autumn, and in 1912 the abandonment amounted to 6,469,000 acres, or 20.1% of the autumn acreage.

The wheat acreage abandonment since Dec. 1, 1921, 6,446,000 acres, compares with a 10-year average abandonment of 4,014,000 acres, and this year's percentage, 14.5%, with the 10-year average of 10.4%.

The average condition of winter wheat May 1 was 83.5% of a normal condition, compared with 78.4% on Apr. 1, 88.8% on May 1, 1921, and the average of the past 10 years on May 1 of 87.1%. A condition of 83.5% on May 1 indicates a yield per acre of approximately 15.3 bus., assuming average variations to prevail thereafter.

A rye crop of 79,152,000 bus. is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board, compared

(Concluded on page 412, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

NEW HIGH LEVELS REACHED AT CHICAGO BY FAT LAMB PRICES

Cattle Markets Readily Absorb Large Increase in Receipts—Trading in Packer Hides Active.

(Chicago.)

Live-stock prices were well maintained during the week ending May 6 and in the case of fat lambs, both in and out of fleece, new high prices for the year were scored. The most outstanding feature of the week's trade was the active manner in which all interests absorbed materially increased runs of cattle, the active demand reflecting a broadened outlet for dressed beef. The ability of the cattle market to stand up under the strain of increased receipts was also attributed in some measure to active buying of packer hides at Chicago, a single day's business involving the transfer of approximately 250,000,000 hides.

At Chicago a rather generous proportion of the week's cattle receipts consisted of medium to good killing yearlings, and the in-between grades of these declined largely 25¢; other young cattle, as well as matured steers and she stock, remained steady. A brisk country demand for all classes of stock and feeding cattle was apparent at all leading western markets, new high prices for the season being paid at Chicago for meaty feeders. The market on stockers, however, closed weak, owing to the relatively high level of prices prevailing as compared with those of fat cattle.

HOGS IN SHIPPING DEMAND.

A brisk shipping demand combined with an active local inquiry buoyed up hog prices after the declines which occurred early in the week. Closing prices were back to the preceding week's close, with underweights and pigs higher.

Warm weather was a factor in the sharp declines which occurred in heavy fat sheep prices, such stock displaying a seasonal tendency to become a drug on the market.

The initial shipments to Chicago of California springers arrived during the week and the season's first shipment of Arizona new-crop lambs reached Kansas City. Marketings of native and southern spring lambs increased slightly, but supplies of dry-fed lambs dwindled.

Receipts at 10 large markets during the week were approximately 186,700 cattle, 499,000 hogs, and 196,000 sheep, compared with 177,524 cattle, 506,347 hogs, and 229,238 sheep a week earlier, and 152,397 cattle, 526,911 hogs, and 227,060 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Beef steers, yearlings, and matured kinds with yearling heifers liberally interspersed, practically all in good flesh condition, predominated at most of the large market centers during the week under review. At Chicago young cattle again commanded premiums over heavyweights, although too liberal receipts of yearlings reduced somewhat the amount of these premiums.

Urgent country demand for yearling stock supported the lower priced grades and comparative scarcity of high finish maintained prices on choice and prime cattle, both heavies and yearlings. As a large percentage of the runs were "beefy" the proportion suitable for country outlet was small and with stocker and feeder buyers combing the yards, the proportion of steers entering dressed beef channels at Chicago under $7.25 was practically negligible and the supply under $7.50 very small.

A general narrowing of the price range on beef steers was in evidence at all markets. Yearling steers and heifers sold at Chicago at the extreme top, $9.25, a lot of 32 head averaging 829 lbs. bringing that price. Matured steers averaging 1,574 lbs. reached $9.15, and several loads of well-bred yearlings and matured steers which had had 140-180 days' intensive feeding, cashed around $9. Sales at $8.75-$8.90 were numerous, and most of these offerings, both yearlings and matured steers, displayed generous price margins over feeder costs. Heavy steers that cost $5.15 and $6.35 five months ago sold at $8.85 and $8.90, respectively. Texas-bred yearling steers that cost around $6.35 when taken to Illinois feed lot brought $8.75.

The bulk of beef steers of all weights sold within a spread of $7.75-$8.65. Nebraska-fed steers were numerous both at Chicago and Kansas City, many of the lots from that State selling at and near the top of the market. While shippers were active, export buying of steers was light, amounting to only about 800 head at Chicago. Exporters made most of their purchases at $8-$8.35.

SHE STOCK STILL SCARCE.

She stock continued scarce at practically all markets, and there was a further narrowing of the price range. For the most part prices were steady at Chicago and 25¢ higher at the River markets. A few highly finished kosher cows reached $7.50 at Chicago, and a considerable number sold above $7. Heavy and light heifers of the same grade sold upward to $7.50 and $8.50, respectively. The bulk of fat cows and heifers sold at $5.75-$7.25. There were country orders for light-fleshed young cows, and under this impetus and a reported Government order for corned beef, canner and cutter trade was active, the bulk of those taken by killers costing $3.75-$4.65, while $5 was paid at times for a kind grading as cutters.

Fat she stock also showed liberal price margins to feeders, an illustration being the

(Concluded on page 396, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT MARKETS WITNESS SLOWER TRADING DURING WEEK

Prices Generally Lower in the Eastern Markets—Chicago Market Firm except for Pork.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Fresh meat trade during the week ending May 5 was somewhat slower than during the preceding week. Price changes at the four markets under review were irregular. At eastern markets there was a generally weak undertone, while at Chicago, with the exception of pork, prices were firm to higher.

Beef.—The demand for beef at eastern markets was dull and prices reacted from the advances of the preceding week. Receipts of steers showed a slight increase, while the supply of cows was about the same. At Chicago supplies consisted largely of medium and good steers, with relatively few cows. Common steers were scarce at all markets. Compared with the close of the previous week, steers were 50¢ lower at Boston, weak to 50¢ lower at New York, steady to 50¢ higher at Philadelphia, and 50¢ to $1 higher at Chicago. Cows were 50¢ lower at Boston, steady to 50¢ higher at New York and Philadelphia, and $1 higher at Chicago.

BULLS STEADY TO HIGHER.

Receipts of bulls at eastern markets were light. Prices ruled steady at Boston and Philadelphia, and 50¢ to $1 higher at New York. At Chicago the light offerings of bologna bulls met with sufficient demand to force prices $1 higher than the close of the preceding week. Kosher beef trade was fair, and prices were generally unchanged for the week.

Veal.—Receipts of western dressed veal at eastern markets were moderate. Local slaughter and country shipments were lighter. The demand was fairly good, partly because of the relatively high lamb prices. Supplies at Chicago were normal and consisted largely of medium and common light and medium weight kinds. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston and New York were steady, Philadelphia and Chicago steady to $1 higher. Better grades showed the advance.

Lamb.—At eastern markets moderate receipts of lamb were in excess of the demand and prices showed uneven declines. Supplies at Chicago were also moderate

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1922.
[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	255	$10.28	250	$10.11	246	$10.13	239	$10.30	245	$10.34	260	$10.31	249	$10.24	248	$10.31	240	$8.29
E. St. Louis	185	10.45	199	10.43	190	10.42	183	10.53	193	10.63	190	10.71	189	10.50	189	10.40	196	8.40
Kansas City	211	10.16	212	9.92	221	9.92	217	10.12	221	10.21	217	10.40	216	10.02	222	10.00	223	7.90
Omaha	252	9.84	256	9.76	256	9.72	255	9.94	261	10.12	254	10.13	256	9.90	255	9.84	260	7.64
S. St. Paul	252	9.81	239	9.78	252	9.66	244	9.90	242	10.04	218	10.07	246	9.82	239	10.06	232	7.74

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	87,685	20,322	67,363	138,089	28,672	109,417	56,634	12,725	43,909
Denver	9,732	7,402	2,637	8,895	452	7,125	22,784	19,406	4,277
East St. Louis	18,456	4,649	9,292	75,197	38,136	29,950	6,617	480	4,452
Fort Worth [1]	18,833	10,688	3,434	8,771	1,800	6,792	5,768	4,031	1,276
Indianapolis [1]	8,951	3,772	4,806	30,477	10,896	19,079	861	466	494
Kansas City	33,659	11,886	20,749	53,237	11,151	41,142	38,683	13,066	25,034
Oklahoma City	6,101	2,098	3,282	14,278	719	13,404	231	126	61
Omaha	34,907	11,660	22,501	55,112	10,595	44,501	45,245	9,329	31,501
St. Joseph [1]	10,188	2,951	6,956	34,155	4,302	29,401	14,040	.....	12,550
St. Paul [1]	21,874	7,578	13,608	43,006	7,389	35,808	1,183	481	1,246
Sioux City	10,814	6,214	6,010	31,843	11,394	23,365	1,864	224	1,550
Wichita [1]	13,397	9,684	1,787	12,064	479	11,590	213	.....	223
Total	274,597	98,904	162,425	505,125	125,985	371,574	194,123	60,344	126,573
Previous week	259,543	92,711	150,966	491,104	121,684	363,381	225,896	91,090	135,955

[1] Week ending Friday, May 5.

but demand was poor and a weak undertone developed. Quality was generally good although few finished light-weight kinds, aside from spring lambs, were available.

Spring lamb was offered in limited quantities but shared in the general weakness, prices ranging $31–$35 per 100 lbs. New Zealand frozen lamb was generally steady at $24–$26. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston was unevenly $1–$3 lower, New York around $1 lower, Philadelphia $2–$3 lower, and Chicago weak to $1 lower.

Mutton.—There was a fair demand for the light supplies of mutton both at eastern markets and Chicago. Handy-weight mutton was in best demand, heavier kinds moving more slowly. Compared with the preceding week, Boston was steady, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago steady to $1 higher.

Pork.—The pork loin market showed some fluctuations during the week, with prices irregular at the different markets. Light loins were comparatively scarce. Receipts at eastern markets were lighter than for the previous week, although some loins were taken out of the freezers. Compared with a week earlier Boston was 50¢–$1 higher and Philadelphia $1–$2 higher, while New York was $1–$2 lower and Chicago $2–$3 lower. Other pork cuts were about steady at eastern markets, and unevenly 50¢–$1.50 lower at Chicago.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, May 5, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	3,806	20	1,374
Denver	4,937	452	850
East St. Louis	1,968	3,678	200
Fort Worth	8,022	520	.....
Indianapolis	196	109	20
Kansas City	8,576	4,396	3,697
Oklahoma City	1,261	230	.....
Omaha	3,727	.....	1,812
St. Joseph	441	166	1,433
St. Paul	5,656	2,518	207
Sioux City	4,015	.....	.....
Wichita	9,445	479	.....
Total	52,050	12,568	9,593
Previous week	55,694	12,116	8,743
Same week last year [1]	25,809	5,935	9,291
State destination:			
California	.....	452	.....
Colorado	1,602	.....	180
Georgia	100	.....	.....
Illinois	3,475	2,660	1,300
Indiana	698	239	20
Iowa	4,858	3,259	771
Kansas	16,746	1,380	673
Kentucky	30	.....	.....
Louisiana	87	.....	.....
Maryland	59	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	158	.....
Michigan	413	209	.....
Minnesota	909	1,096	431
Mississippi	23	.....	.....
Missouri	2,516	2,097	2,703
Nebraska	8,349	261	2,795
New Jersey	22	.....	.....
New York	414	.....	.....
North Dakota	245	.....	.....
Ohio	1,142	.....	.....
Oklahoma	4,123	75	.....
Pennsylvania	86	.....	.....
South Dakota	584	.....	.....
Tennessee	52	.....	.....
Texas	2,778	215	.....
Virginia	.....	268	.....
West Virginia	152	199	200
Wisconsin	1,744	.....	520
Wyoming	843	.....	.....
Total	52,050	12,568	9,593

[1] Denver not included.

Shipments of barreled apples this season have been less than half the quantity shipped last season.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$8.75–$9.35	$8.75–$9.15	$8.35–$9.00	$8.35–$8.75	.....
Good	8.25– 8.75	8.35– 8.75	7.90– 8.40	7.85– 8.35	$7.75–$8.25
Medium	7.75– 8.25	7.50– 8.35	7.40– 7.90	7.50– 7.85	7.25– 7.75
Common	7.15– 7.75	6.50– 7.50	6.90– 7.40	6.85– 7.50	6.75– 7.25
Light weights (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.85– 9.50	8.75– 9.15	8.40– 9.00	8.50– 8.99	.....
Good	8.35– 8.85	8.35– 8.75	8.00– 8.40	8.00– 8.50	7.75– 8.25
Medium	7.85– 8.35	7.50– 8.35	7.50– 8.00	7.50– 8.00	7.25– 7.75
Common	7.25– 7.85	6.50– 7.50	6.65– 7.50	6.75– 7.50	6.75– 7.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.90– 8.60	6.50– 8.75	5.75– 8.00	5.50– 8.00	5.25– 8.25
Cows, common-choice	4.85– 7.50	5.00– 7.00	4.85– 6.75	4.75– 7.00	4.50– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.75– 6.75	4.25– 6.50	4.00– 5.90	4.00– 6.00	4.25– 6.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.75– 4.85	3.25– 4.75	3.00– 4.85	3.25– 4.75	3.00– 4.00
Canner steers	4.75– 5.85	3.50– 4.75	3.75– 4.75	3.75– 4.75	3.00– 4.00
Veal Calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.25– 8.75	5.50– 9.25	5.75– 9.00	7.50–10.00	3.50– 7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00– 7.25	4.00– 8.75	4.50– 8.25	5.00– 7.50	3.00– 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.25– 7.85	6.00– 7.35	6.25– 8.15	6.00– 8.25	5.75– 7.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	6.25– 7.85	5.25– 7.25	6.25– 8.40	6.00– 8.00	5.25– 7.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.00– 7.75	4.50– 7.25	5.65– 8.35	5.50– 8.35	5.25– 7.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.25– 6.25	3.75– 6.25	4.00– 6.50	4.50– 6.50	3.75– 5.50
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	.....	7.25– 7.75	7.00– 8.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	5.00– 7.00	5.50– 7.00	.....
HOGS.					
Top	10.95	10.90	10.55	10.50	10.00
Bulk of sales	10.25–10.90	10.70–10.80	10.15–10.50	10.15–10.45	10.00–10.50
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), common-choice	10.40–10.65	10.40–10.75	10.20–10.50	10.15–10.45	10.00–10.50
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	10.50–10.90	10.65–10.85	10.30–10.55	10.25–10.50	10.10–10.40
Light weight (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	10.85–10.95	10.65–10.85	10.20–10.55	10.40–10.50	10.35–10.55
Light weight (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	10.60–10.90	10.25–10.75	10.10–10.45	.....	10.40–10.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.60–10.00	9.10– 9.40	9.00– 9.35	9.50–10.00	9.00– 9.75
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	9.40– 9.75	8.40– 9.10	8.75– 9.00	9.00– 9.50	8.75– 9.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	10.25–10.65	9.75–10.50	.....	.....	11.25–11.75
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	9.00–10.25	9.50–10.50	9.75–10.25	11.25–11.75
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	11.75–14.25	11.00–13.75	12.00–13.85	12.00–14.00	10.75–13.50
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	11.25–14.00	.....	.....	11.50–13.75	.....
Culls and common	8.00–11.50	9.00–11.00	8.25–11.75	8.50–11.50	7.50–10.50
Spring lambs	13.50–15.75	13.50–15.25	13.00–15.25	13.50–15.00	.....
Feeding lambs	.....	.....	.....	11.50–12.25	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.00–12.00	8.50–11.75	8.50–12.00	8.50–11.50	8.50–11.75
Wethers, medium-prime	7.25– 9.25	6.00– 9.00	6.75– 9.25	7.50– 9.50	6.50– 9.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.00– 8.25	5.00– 7.75	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	5.00– 8.25
Culls and common	2.00– 5.00	2.00– 5.00	2.75– 5.75	2.50– 5.75	2.00– 4.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	May 9.	May 2.	Apr. 11.	May 9.	May 2.	Apr. 11.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$14.00
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.50–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–13.50
Medium	13.00–14.00	12.50–13.50	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	12.00–12.50
Common	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	11.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	11.50–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Medium	10.50–11.00	10.00–10.50	9.50–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.50–10.00
Common	9.50–10.00	9.00– 9.50	8.50– 9.00	9.00–10.00	9.50–10.00	9.00– 9.50
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	10.50–11.00	11.00	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.50–10.00	10.00–10.50	8.50– 9.50
Common	8.75– 9.00	8.25– 8.50	7.25– 7.50	9.00– 9.50	9.00–10.60	8.00– 8.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	15–00–17.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–17.00
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–15.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Common	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00	8.50–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	23.00–24.00	25.00–26.00	22–00–23.00	24.00–25.00	26.00–27.00	23.00–24.00
10–12 lbs. average	22.00–23.00	24.00–25.00	20.00–22.00	23.00–24.00	25.00–26.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	19.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–23.00	24.00–25.00	21.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–22.00	23.00–24.00	20.00–21.00
16 lbs. and over	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	19.00–20.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00–14.50	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	14.00–14.50	13.50–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	13.50–14.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	16.50–18.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring lamb	.....	.....	.....	34.00–35.00	.....	.....
Choice	30.00–31.00	31.00–32.00	29.00–30.00	32.00–33.00	33.00–34.00	28.00–30.00
Good	29.00–30.00	29.00–30.00	28.00–29.00	29.00–31.00	29.00–31.00	27.00–28.00
Medium	27.00–29.00	27.00–29.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–26.00
Common	24.00–27.00	24.00–27.00	22.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	24.00–26.00	22.00–24.00
Mutton—						
Good	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	22.00	23.00–24.50	19.00–20.00
Medium	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–18.00
Common	13.50–16.00	13.50–16.00	14.00–17.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	14.00–16.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 394.)

sale of two loads of about 750-lb. fat heifer yearlings at $7.80 and $7.90, respectively, which had gone to the country several months before at a cost of about $4.60.

Bologna and beef bulls continued to advance at all markets. Sausage bulls reached $5.35 in load lots at Chicago, the bulk selling at $4.90–$5.25. Beef bulls shared the advance, selling mostly at $5.50–$6.50, with choice yearling bulls upward to $7.75.

At Chicago shipping and small killer demand for veal calves reflected an improved demand for dressed veal. A special contract order also assisted and prices gained 50¢–75¢, the bulk of the vealers going to packers at $7.75–$8.75. Big killers paid upward to $9.25 for choice handyweights. Throw-out light calves at $4 showed little change, but sorting was generally less severe.

Although relatively high prices took the edge off of stocker and feeder trade, particularly the former, the movement from Chicago for the five-day period was 3,806 compared with 3,094 for six days a week earlier. Choice yearling stockers sold upward to $8 and above at Chicago and reached $8.35 at Kansas City where heavier feeders stopped at $8. Meaty feeders, bought in competition with killers, made a new top for the season at Chicago, two loads averaging over 1,100 lbs. going to the Mineral Point, Wis., district at $8.30 and a part load at $8.35. Mineral Point feeders bought rather freely at St. Paul at $7.25–$7.85. At that point, as at most Missouri River markets, stockers and feeders advanced largely 25¢.

HOGS REGAIN EARLY LOSSES.

Hogs.—The week's closing hog prices showed slight difference from those of a week earlier. Considerable weakness was noted early in the week when prices declined 30¢–45¢ but by Wednesday prices strengthened and all early losses were regained. Saturday's Chicago top at $10.75 was the same as a week earlier, with the bulk at $10.15–$10.70 practically unchanged.

The bulk of good medium to heavy butchers sold on Saturday at $10.30–$10.70, or steady to strong with the previous week's close. Light lights and pigs showed the greatest advance, the former closing 15¢–25¢ higher, and pigs 25¢–50¢ higher for the week, underweights scoring the greatest advance.

Shipping demand during the latter part of the week was considerably stronger on account of a wider spread between Chicago and eastern markets. Around 28,000 left Chicago for the East, or practically the same number as a week earlier. A notable feature of the week's trade was the similarity in receipts, shipments, and price trend as compared with the preceding week. Stags sold sharply higher, some at the close going as high as $9 or a good 50¢ higher than a week earlier. Quality of hogs was fairly good, although weights were very uneven and a fair proportion of the run consisted of heavy mixed and packing grades.

SHEEP PRICES CLOSE SOFT.

Sheep.—Responding to light receipts, prices on the more desirable grades of handy and medium weight shorn and wooled lambs and best handy-weight sheep touched new high prices for the season during the week under review. However, with the edge off the dressed lamb and mutton trade, the market for stock on foot weakened and the close showed a very soft undertone. The quality and condition of the supply showed a rather marked change and a seasonal readjustment of prices resulted in widening the spread between grassy, low-dressing stock and best dry-feds, between heavy and handy-weight stock, and a narrowing of the spread between wooled and shorn offerings as wooled and heavy matured sheep always lose favor with killers at the inception of warm weather. Severe price reductions on heavy sheep occurred late in the week.

The marketward movement of new-crop lambs increased in seasonal fashion, while supplies of dry-fed stock showed rapid diminution. Chicago received its first consignments of California lambs of the season, and Omaha reported daily arrivals of supplies from that source. Kansas City reported arrival of the first Arizona spring lambs of the season. The latter sold at $16, while Omaha reported sales of Californias at $15–$16.50 with some seconds to feeders at $13.25, and to killers at $13 and below. The initial shipment of good and choice Californias brought $17.15–$17.35 at Chicago, but prices promptly dropped to $16.75 with a few culls at $12.50–$13.50.

Best handy, shorn lambs reached $14.95, and wooled Colorados $16.65 at Chicago on the week's high spot, $14–$14.75 taking the bulk of the former for the week and some good heavies, sorted off loads at $12–$12.50. Shorn yearlings sold largely at $11.50–$12.50 and light, shorn wethers up to $10.10 and $10.50, although good, handy wethers later sold at $9.50.

Best handy, shorn ewes were not quoted above $9 at the close of the week, when some good heavyweights had to take $6. Compared with a week earlier the Chicago market closed steady to 25¢ lower on lambs and yearlings, mostly 50¢ lower on handyweight fat sheep and irregularly $1–$2 lower on strongweight and heavy ewes.

Opening, May 8.—Cattle prices were higher under light to moderate receipts. Beef and butcher cattle sold mostly 15¢–25¢ higher. Top steers reached $9.25.

Hogs opened 15¢–20¢ higher, heavy and medium packing hogs losing fully half the upturn before the close. Top was $10.95 and the bulk of sales was $10.25–$10.90.

Sheep and lamb trade was sharply depressed, prices receding 50¢–$1 from Friday's general average. Top shorn lambs sold at $14, fat, handy shorn ewes at $8, and heavy shorn ewes at $5–$6.

New Zealand Lamb Arrives.

The steamer S.S. *Waiwera* arrived at the port of New York, May 6, with a consignment of New Zealand lamb, consisting of 15,225 carcasses, weighing 531,889 lbs.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	May 5.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 7.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average..	$28.00–29.50	$28.00–29.50	$28.00–30.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average..	31.50–32.50	30.00–32.00	30.00–32.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average....	16.00–18.00	15.75–18.00	15.50–17.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average....	25.50–27.00	25.00–27.00	25.00–27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average....	31.00–35.00	32.00–35.00	32.50–36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average.....	15.00–15.50	15.50–16.00	15.00–15.50
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average.....	11.00–11.50	11.25–12.00	11.50–12.50
Pure lard, tierces.	12.25–13.50	12.00–13.25	11.50–13.25
Compound lard, tierces.....	12.50–14.00	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00

CALIFORNIA SHIPPING BULK OF LAMBS TO MID-WESTERN POINTS

Movement Gets Under Way on April 15—Prices Up to $17.35—Weights from 63 to 72 Pounds.

The first live spring lambs to move eastward from the Pacific coast this season left California on Apr. 15 and arrived at Omaha on Apr. 24. The first consignments to reach Chicago arrived May 1. This compared with initial arrivals on Apr. 23 last year and May 4 two years ago.

On the first day a 5-car string of lambs sold at Chicago at $17.35 with 84 lambs out at $17.15. Average weights ranged from 63 to 72 lbs. A year ago first shipments sold at $12 with a 10% sort and averaged 63 lbs. The Chicago top on California springers for the entire 1921 season was $14.10 paid on May 17 for 72-lb. lambs. The first shipment of such lambs in 1920 arrived on May 4, and sold at $20 per 100 lbs. with a small cut of seconds at $17.50.

ABOUT 92,000 HEAD SHIPPED.

Up to May 5 Omaha had received 55 double decks of California spring lambs and on May 1 and 2 consignments to Chicago totaled 23 double decks. Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are to the effect that, up to May 2, cars had been ordered for the movement of 616 decks, or approximately 92,000 lambs, from California to eastern markets. The destinations announced for nearly all of the above shipments were Chicago and Omaha with a few going to Denver and other points.

Although most of the early shipments of California lambs this season have graded good to choice on foot, and a number of them have dressed out from 50.5% to 52.5%, killers report that they have not been quite so sappy as have shipments in some previous years from that source, perhaps dressing out a little poorer on the average than early shipments last year. However, they gave good satisfaction in the main, although some of the weightier lambs could not be sold in carcass to much better advantage than the best grades of aged fed lambs.

Considering the cold weather which prevailed during the lambing season and unfavorable feed conditions, the supply thus far has been above general expectancy in point of weight and condition. Owing largely to the general shortage of fed lambs and sheep, this spring, the early shipments of California lambs have found good markets both on foot and in the carcass.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending May 6 amounted to 2,542 bales, weighing 902,057 lbs., valued at $170,831. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 2,885,407 lbs., having a valuation of $623,998.

German Lard Market Dull.

The German lard market has been very dull for the past few weeks and importers have considerable stocks on hand, according to a report from a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed in Europe. A copy of this report may be had upon application to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

April Receipts of Live Stock at Public Stockyards Were Light.

April was a month of light receipts of all kinds of live stock at public stockyards. In the case of cattle, hogs, and sheep receipts not only showed marked decreases compared with those of March, but in each instance they were considerably below those of April, 1921. Receipts of cattle and calves decreased more than 23,000 head, while those of hogs were nearly 163,000 head less than those of the corresponding month a year ago. The greatest decrease occurred in sheep and lambs, April receipts being approximately 450,000 head under those of April, 1921. This decrease amounted to nearly 27%. The April run of cattle and calves was the lightest for that month since 1916 and fell 12.5% under the 5-year average.

Stocker and feeder shipments of all kinds of live stock also showed decreases, both as compared with the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. In this instance, however, decreases were not so pronounced as in the case of receipts. Despite decreased receipts of cattle and calves amounting to more than 23,000 head, stocker and feeder shipments were only 3,259 head less than those of April, 1921. The movement back to the country, however, was the lightest for any corresponding month in the past 7 years and fell 25% below the 5-year April average.

Movements of stock hogs from public stockyards were considerably less than during March, and about 2% under those of April last year.

Stocker and feeder shipments of sheep and lambs were the lightest for any month since June, 1921, and represented the lightest April movement since 1916. Compared with the 5-year average such shipments of sheep and lambs showed a decrease of nearly 84,000 head, or more than 46%.

Local slaughter of sheep and lambs decreased 31% and that of hogs 4.6% compared with the corresponding month last year. Slaughter of cattle and calves, however, showed an increase of nearly 6,000 head.

Limited quantities of broom corn are produced in about 40 States, but the commercial production during the last four years has been within the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Illinois.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

(Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.)

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	Apr.	4 mos. Jan.-Apr.	Total for year.	Apr.	4 mos. Jan.-Apr.	Total for year.	Apr.	4 mos. Jan.-Apr.	Total for year.	Apr.	4 mos. Jan.-Apr.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,151	4,609	17,676	680	2,837	10,294	262	930	3,847	437	1,629	6,953
1917	1,539	5,867	23,066	953	3,664	13,275	306	1,027	4,803	560	2,087	9,473
1918	2,046	6,981	25,295	1,238	4,303	14,874	385	1,140	5,013	775	2,575	10,311
1919	1,767	6,856	24,624	1,029	4,144	13,633	391	1,296	5,286	711	2,605	10,757
1920	1,557	6,581	22,197	951	3,966	12,194	244	1,074	4,102	605	2,556	9,831
1921	1,494	5,893	19,787	892	3,563	11,078	238	844	3,501	612	2,286	8,600
1922	1,470	6,137	.....	898	3,641	.....	235	993	.....	562	2,453	.....
Calves only:												
1920	467	1,622	5,337	360	1,249	3,875	12	46	121	102	385	1,455
1921	450	1,608	5,477	345	1,215	3,799	6	22	178	101	377	1,604
1922	461	1,716	.....	351	1,278	.....	12	46	.....	110	444	.....
Hogs:												
1916	2,852	15,884	43,265	2,056	11,199	30,984	11	55	194	767	4,557	11,979
1917	2,961	15,348	38,042	2,103	10,178	25,440	30	135	788	851	5,176	12,571
1918	3,695	17,049	44,863	2,384	11,003	30,441	74	284	989	1,297	5,983	14,373
1919	3,648	17,558	44,469	2,498	12,135	30,018	127	312	902	1.140	5,390	14,366
1920	3,024	15,648	42,121	1,861	9,980	26,761	76	358	728	1,146	5,612	15,298
1921	3,230	15,324	41,101	2,097	9,853	26,335	57	232	499	1,136	5,457	14,709
1922	3,067	14,368	.....	2,000	9,016	.....	56	219	.....	1,067	5,362	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,144	5,029	20,692	708	3,213	11,228	57	270	3,277	425	1,748	9,193
1917	1,152	5,371	20,216	739	3,264	9,142	102	404	4,448	412	2,083	11,010
1918	1,159	4,879	22,485	611	2,646	10,266	221	595	5,208	553	2,237	12,204
1919	1,438	5,457	27,256	842	3,270	12,646	207	704	6,956	603	2,191	14,585
1920	1,466	5,811	23,538	709	3,235	10,981	269	855	5,180	740	2,577	12,563
1921	1,677	6,734	24,168	988	4,076	12,858	107	241	3,095	706	2,671	11,333
1922	1,227	5,926	.....	678	3,144	.....	97	592	.....	564	2,785	.....

German Meat Import Rules Modified.

Germany's law of 1900 which prohibited the importation of fresh and frozen meats has been modified so as to permit the importation of certain types of meat under proper restrictions. The law of 1900 was designed to make Germany a self-supporting nation with regard to meat but postwar shortages have necessitated certain modifications. A copy of these modifications may be had upon application to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Live Stock in New Zealand, 1921.

The total number of sheep in New Zealand in 1921 was 23,285,000 head compared with 23,996,000 in 1911; of swine, 350,000 compared with 349,000 in 1911; of cattle, 3,139,000 compared with 2,020,000 in 1911; of horses, 337,000 compared with 404,000 in 1911; of goats (Angora) 6,000 compared with 6,000 in 1911; and of mules and asses, 250 compared with 400 in 1911.

Sixty Per Cent of Uruguay's Area Devoted to Live Stock Raising.

The total area of Uruguay is 44,478,000 acres, of which 60% is devoted to stock raising and less than 6% to agriculture. Wheat, oats, and flax are the principal crops and the areas planted to them in 1921–22 are 741,000, 113,000, and 72,000 acres, respectively.

The 1916 census gives the following figures for live stock: Cattle, 7,803,000; sheep, 11,473,000; mules and donkeys, 17,000; horses, 567,000; pigs, 304,000; and goats, 12,000.

Denmark Increasing Production of Bacon.

The production of bacon in Denmark is steadily increasing according to a report received from a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in London. The weekly exports of bacon from Denmark for the year 1921 averaged 1,630 tons. The weekly exports for the first 10 weeks of 1922 averaged 1,883 tons.

Lard and Bacon on English Markets Cheaper Than a Year Ago.

The wholesale price of American lard in pails on British markets on Mar. 11 was 14.4¢ per lb. compared with 16.3¢ per lb. in 1921. Prices of American bacon ranged 19.4¢–21.4¢ per lb. compared with a range of 22.7¢–29.2¢ per lb. one year ago.

APRIL MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers ..... carcasses	9,628	10,053	24,528	25,234	9,089	8,363
Cows ..... do	4,530	4,407	1,781	3,298	1,557	2,913
Bulls ..... do	204	264	1,057	830	465	391
Veal ..... do	5,338	3,729	46,097	43,259	7,259	5,735
Hogs ..... do	.....	.....	614	443	.....	.....
Lamb ..... do	31,072	58,276	78,917	106,610	18,932	35,116
Mutton ..... do	1,609	1,261	21,414	19,098	4,590	5,336
Goats ..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Pork cuts ..... pounds	884,448	986,423	2,695,337	2,551,074	1,920,026	1,646,020
Beef cuts ..... do	953	84,748	523,098	288,462	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle ..... carcasses	5,309	5,316	38,664	39,381	8,240	8,436
Calves ..... do	17,912	17,372	70,080	74,343	6,389	6,448
Hogs ..... do	42,925	40,855	180,755	179,407	67,445	73,524
Sheep ..... do	20,381	22,561	125,048	166,806	19,166	22,856
City inspection:						
Cattle ..... do	23	35	123	183	1,152	805
Calves ..... do	2,388	4,470	14,780	14,265	4,626	3,071
Hogs ..... do	4,096	4,143	200	172	654	418
Sheep ..... do	.....	.....	4,650	3,250	8,823	6,820

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending April 29, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Raleigh, N. C.	$46.00	$45.00
Fayetteville, N. C.	44.00	42.00
Greenville, N. C.	49.00	.....
Wadesboro, N. C.	38.00	33.00
Greenville, S. C.	45.00	40.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	44.00	40.00
New Orleans, La.	36.00	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	48.50	45.50
Montgomery, Ala.	45.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	46.00	42.00
Little Rock, Ark.	45.00	40.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	38.00	35.00
Dallas, Tex.	45.00	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	48.00	.....
Houston, Tex.	45.00	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR APRIL.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Albany, N. Y.	2,924	3,697	108	201	26	70	2,816	3,496	2,538	3,411	40	97				
Amarillo, Tex.	22,519	24,173		29	21,045	22,032	22,549	24,144	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	103	36
Atlanta, Ga.	926	3,818	470	2,028	36	403	450	1,790	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	450	334
Augusta, Ga.	1,070	1,328	675	499	247	341	257	829	252	164	253	164				27
Baltimore, Md.	17,504	26,901	14,133	12,810	19	50	3,371	14,091	5,888	9,085	4,622	3,262			108	140
Birmingham, Ala.	617	1,224	617	1,190				32	135	73	135	73				
Boston, Mass.	6,957	4,495	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,981	2,707	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	63,226	57,800	18,052	16,450	185	328	45,374	41,350	38,509	32,072	10,845	9,431			3,224	3,632
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,628	1,299	899	630	729	669	729	669	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Cheyenne, Wyo.	59	210					50	210	(1)	(1)					125	45
Chicago, Ill.	280,896	299,308	211,088	197,760	13,788	22,590	69,718	101,548	73,497	77,427	71,745	75,705	(1)		3,416	4,141
Cincinnati, Ohio	33,387	37,913	23,701	27,861	916	2,105	9,686	10,052	17,136	17,316	9,383	10,831			291	696
Cleveland, Ohio	23,055	23,045	21,288	21,292	302	568	1,777	1,753	14,377	14,188	13,307	13,796			400	580
Columbia, S. C.	345	511	345	511					56	313	55	313				
Columbus, Ohio	476	273	211	204			262	69	257	232	77	202				
Dallas, Tex.	596	555	596	565					152	129	152	129				
Dayton, Ohio	2,546	2,753	2,070	2,452			476	311	903	975	692	755				
Denver, Colo.	28,430	20,750	9,155	9,332	15,738	5,056	20,510	12,080	2,670	1,710	1,113	1,178	1,639	468	1,105	978
Detroit, Mich.	20,849	18,929	16,772	16,270	508	633	4,077	2,659	11,440	8,889	8,420	7,720	16	11	62	53
Dublin, Ga.	596	569					648	462								
East St. Louis, Ill.	55,835	59,458	23,725	27,313	8,126	9,129	32,110	32,145	15,911	13,718	8,059	6,879	357	581	4,981	3,664
El Paso, Tex.	3,872	17,098	1,265	1,929	1,381	12,133	2,607	14,439	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	731	93
Emeryville, Calif.	2,611	2,467	2,611	2,467					256	151	256	151				
Evansville, Ind.	2,974	2,065	2,073	1,577	128	15	932	488	1,350	890	839	528	15			
Fort Worth, Tex.	55,636	54,299	19,765	21,480	28,149	23,359	33,172	29,226	6,290	11,082	7,385	8,050	1,650	1,584	367	287
Fostoria, Ohio	775	957	77	129	100	250	698	1,082	602	757	46	75				
Indianapolis, Ind.	35,877	41,324	19,058	20,434	1,270	1,736	16,946	20,890	16,178	17,305	3,491	4,605			243	199
Jacksonville, Fla.	291	763	131	505			171	222								
Jersey City, N. J.	79,704	77,259	79,704	77,259					48,723	44,914	48,723	44,914			83	370
Kansas City, Mo.	131,184	110,698	78,671	85,114	39,181	42,407	51,829	61,269	15,514	13,843	12,744	11,969	2,140	1,197	2,381	2,247
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,328	1,263	903	702	425	294	425	561	142	153	82	60	60	93	103	144
Lafayette, Ind.	1,157	1,755	712	698	98	105	461	10,57	590	1,056	348	319	31	16		
Lancaster, Pa.	5,028	6,707	545	374			4,483	6,333	595	893	133	118			193	277
Logansport, Ind.	63	131	10	32	9	13	49	99	23	34	10	10	4			
Louisville, Ky.	15,343	17,025	5,912	6,051	2,080	3,502	9,431	10,974	8,452	6,709	2,452	1,604			205	90
Marion, Ohio	418	448	117	53		2	308	396	299	330	80	45			58	103
Memphis, Tenn.	1,073	404	329	248	126	177	843	214	99	110	126	152			1,434	398
Milwaukee, Wis.	53,802	47,873	51,377	46,356	843	867	2,425	1,517	46,290	43,910	46,043	43,496	232	403	147	153
Montgomery, Ala.	6,251	8,049	320	296	1,599	1,287	6,041	8,077	15	1,289		6		119	441	87
Moultrie, Ga.	188	1,156	75	116			113	1,040	123		20					
Nashville, Tenn.	6,206	6,447	3,850	3,953	600	1,146	2,356	2,494	2,349	2,157	1,516	1,514				50
Nebraska City, Nebr.	193	88					193	88							109	19
New Brighton, Minn.	25				25		25		6				6			
New Orleans, La.	12,614	13,673	11,152	12,179	559	1,049	1,253	1,873	6,390	6,020	4,976	6,033	(1)			25
New York, N. Y.	27,906	36,482	27,894	36,232			12	250	22,914	31,018	22,914	31,018			45	87
North Salt Lake, Utah	7,645	3,111	1,152	2,228	1,072	268	6,202	2,262	126	48	5	151			117	35
Ogden, Utah	7,132	6,000	695	619	605	1,935	6,437	5,381	509	234	17	22	280	212	167	133
Oklahoma, Okla.	17,254	19,285	9,631	10,703	4,482	7,448	6,537	9,430	1,852	1,862	1,227	1,434	432	179	99	23
Omaha, Nebr.	109,446	107,426	67,391	69,616	23,102	15,417	42,000	37,810	5,672	4,114	1,744	1,343	40		490	687
Pasco, Wash.		53						53		(1)					69	
Peoria, Ill.	2,346	3,472	1,679	1,949	15	24	493	1,523	1,174	1,151	784	717	2	4	130	
Philadelphia, Pa.	22,008	20,318	21,849	20,137			159	211	10,635	9,973	10,613	9,939			238	227
Pittsburgh, Pa.	52,129	51,977	12,858	15,241			39,271	36,256	21,501	22,609	8,013	9,303			964	742
Portland, Oreg.	8,704	8,121	5,132	3,495	511	278	3,933	4,897	737	670	422	334	61		48	83
Pueblo, Colo.	4,451	2,974			112	252	4,283	3,210	(1)				(1)		34	4
Richmond, Va.	1,988	2,202	1,722	1,334	106	75	266	868	654	474	652	395			1,437	987
St. Joseph, Mo.	33,671	36,764	23,709	25,971	4,342	4,428	10,389	12,399	3,734	3,587	3,189	3,362	102	144	1,112	673
St. Paul, Minn.	81,057	64,373	53,346	41,190	19,005	15,525	28,278	24,719	38,068	29,867	34,353	26,031	2,599	368	282	427
San Antonio, Tex.	14,583	11,641	3,686	2,881	5,384	3,896	9,287	8,760	2,014	3,532	1,643	1,248	576	184	735	251
Seattle, Wash.	3,559	4,688	3,401	4,688			158		44	130	36	130			19	60
Sioux City, Iowa	52,790	44,873	27,918	24,420	13,001	13,140	25,946	25,789	3,613	2,614	3,483	2,346	125	99	644	552
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,114	767	479	316	235	64	860	515	82	32	53	9	5	5	33	
Spokane, Wash.	2,479	2,735	1,212	1,184	525	201	1,179	1,447	121	226	72	50	48	18	61	42
Tacoma, Wash.	2,752	1,862	2,344	1,755					187	36	181	34				
Toledo, Ohio	2,539	2,333	1,289	1,398			1,268	935	1,301	1,312	783	754			3	280
Washington, D. C.	2,201	2,815	2,182	2,793				22	1,090	1,614	1,071	1,614				
Wichita, Kans.	31,462	28,375	5,595	4,431	23,850	22,580	25,867	25,668	3,202	1,018	1,400	771	1,150	120	4,058	587
Total	1,470,214	1,493,646	897,726	891,921	234,588	237,847	562,446	612,434	461,293	450,133	350,827	345,183	11,570	5,805	28,548	25,018
Increase or decrease	−23,432		5,805		−3,259		−49,988		11,160		5,644		5,765		3,530	
Per cent	−1.6		0.7		−1.4		−8.2		2.5		1.6		99.3		14.1	
Total for four months ending with April	6,136,584	5,893,249	3,640,796	3,563,033	992,983	841,297	2,453,052	2,286,212	1,716,343	1,608,303	1,277,733	1,214,804	46,363	22,410	161,040	145,754
Increase or decrease	243,335		77,763		148,686		166,840		108,010		62,929		23,923		15,286	
Per cent	4.1		2.2		17.6		7.3		6.7		5.2		106.6		10.5	
April average, 5 years, 1917–1921	1,680,681		1,012,365		342,850		652,828								53,049	
Increase or decrease	−210,467		−114,639		−78,262		−90,382								−24,501	
Per cent	−12.5		−11.3		−25.0		−13.8								−46.2	

[1] Calves included with cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR APRIL—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Albany, N. Y.		144		93				51								
Amarillo, Tex.	6,538	509					6,538	509	799	374				275	799	374
Atlanta, Ga.	6,851	9,374	2,464	5,718		2,584	4,387	3,656	11		11					
Augusta, Ga.	765	670	658	309	56	36	174	361	24	8	20	8				
Baltimore, Md.	109,040	105,852	87,436	85,211			21,604	20,641	9,119	18,365	7,694	12,041		100	1,425	6,324
Birmingham, Ala.	88	1,789	88	1,789						9		9				
Boston, Mass.	596	1,110	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	19	446	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	113,226	126,687	50,422	55,906		152	63,284	70,781	102,499	126,044	11,384	17,720	300	12	93,115	108,324
Chattanooga, Tenn.	975	1,016	975	1,016					99	45	99	45				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,560	1,440					2,560	1,440	4,000	4,500					4,000	4,500
Chicago, Ill.	490,321	572,689	400,687	464,611	645	114	89,634	108,078	239,001	365,256	160,122	249,854	5,657	5,510	78,879	115,402
Cincinnati, Ohio	112,112	111,468	57,902	65,614	193	746	54,210	45,854	9,285	5,455	7,213	4,134		137	2,072	1,321
Cleveland, Ohio	91,293	74,693	64,692	49,797			26,601	24,896	23,436	26,982	13,098	18,495			10,338	8,487
Columbia, S. C.	416	186	416	186					23		23					
Columbus, Ohio	3,666	5,303	576	1,449			3,061	3,854	330	29	120	14			210	15
Dallas, Tex.	7,155	3,780	7,155	3,780					51	95	51	95				
Dayton, Ohio	11,364	11,056	8,939	6,866			2,425	4,190	253	144	235	89			18	55
Denver, Colo.	31,143	26,916	31,990	25,192	898	1,007	898	1,381	83,512	110,753	14,848	14,724	7,078	12,338	73,986	97,042
Detroit, Mich.	34,616	35,272	22,676	24,742		775	11,940	10,530	14,606	16,654	9,471	10,902		203	5,135	5,752
Dublin, Ga.	1,002	483			174		982	482								
East St. Louis, Ill.	262,953	274,480	78,809	94,335	8,218	8,572	184,144	180,145	20,497	28,140	14,978	13,924	487	801	5,519	14,216
El Paso, Tex.	2,859	2,471	2,152	1,224	445	98	707	1,247	6,248	3,267	864	809		1,498	5,334	2,458
Emeryville, Calif.	2,320	1,895	2,320	1,895					14,472	16,952	14,472	16,952				
Evansville, Ind.	26,360	27,562	4,562	3,487	1,008	558	21,708	24,075	212	48	122	48	33		90	
Fort Worth, Tex.	46,473	34,384	37,864	22,815	5,167	8,455	8,816	11,653	13,905	44,014	5,398	26,202	4,779	4,151	10,891	26,459
Fostoria, Ohio	8,807	8,890	1,227	560	360	130	7,712	8,330	112	1,151	10	25		44	107	1,126
Indianapolis, Ind.	144,348	208,133	92,388	102,332	1,201	1,845	53,231	105,801	3,534	2,074	1,355	1,363		83	2,179	711
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,530	7,203	965	2,363	21		6,277	4,602				1				
Jersey City, N. J.	35,799	40,669	35,799	40,669					102,396	133,617	102,396	133,617				
Kansas City, Mo.	175,349	186,504	130,641	163,234	14,711	8,805	42,754	28,429	125,161	152,026	89,559	122,363	15,432	15,951	37,393	32,378
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,722	892	1,301	532	421	360	421	360	33	19	33	19				
LaFayette, Ind.	6,845	15,059	4,385	2,689	294	380	2,406	12,370	221	145	67	75	53	28	152	70
Lancaster, Pa.	1,704	3,086	1,073	535			631	2,551	477	659	50	245			427	414
Logansport, Ind.	1,540	2,034	22	47	77	43	1,518	1,987	35	11	1		24		36	11
Louisville, Ky.	45,790	37,747	16,740	13,466	1,249		29,050	24,281	5,618	4,775	1,011	1,903	37		4,607	2,872
Marion, Ohio	6,619	9,020	2,408	1,434	200	189	4,244	7,578	128	1,264	14	7	10	157	100	1,311
Memphis, Tenn.	1,104	815	714	547	206	327	469	327	3		3					
Milwaukee, Wis.	32,255	32,033	32,255	31,889				144	544	995	544	995				
Montgomery, Ala.	5,417	10,645	168	213	1,728	2,750	5,981	10,714	43	445	43	23		9		422
Moultrie, Ga.	2,514	1,074	2,207	371			307	703		2						
Nashville, Tenn.	53,528	57,066	9,058	9,267	400	442	44,470	47,799	4,527	3,677	1,578	1,410	300		2,949	2,267
Nebraska City, Nebr.	25,698	26,771	22,918	22,187			2,022	3,971								
New Brighton, Minn.	140				140		140		2,619				2,619		2,619	
New Orleans, La.	4,198	3,578	2,710	3,120	200	127	1,239	596	261	293	204	203	340	125	340	125
New York, N. Y.	81,963	69,266	81,963	69,266					9,664	24,606	9,664	24,606				
North Salt Lake, Utah	5,794	5,515	3,572	3,038	221	397	2,701	2,623	21,515	21,004	1,003	5,674	20,887	18,597	20,418	19,732
Ogden, Utah	11,314	8,618	2,702	2,569	249	102	8,612	5,149	47,468	40,095	444	260	15,823	39,835	47,024	39,835
Oklahoma, Okla.	51,938	45,647	46,074	41,294	2,113	1,189	5,385	4,390	1,057	512	983	525			58	5
Omaha, Nebr.	202,526	241,169	152,213	183,210	489	237	50,308	57,959	131,767	209,163	88,668	150,021	16,947	716	45,990	59,142
Pasco, Wash.	4	514					4	514	2,100	2,500					2,100	2,500
Peoria, Ill.	19,229	24,573	4,821	13,363	286	119	14,321	11,210	28	34	25	34				
Philadelphia, Pa.	37,287	38,291	35,238	36,407			2,049	1,884	32,899	33,611	32,899	33,611				
Pittsburgh, Pa.	175,147	160,347	34,401	35,067			140,746	125,558	92,490	99,673	8,965	11,783			83,525	87,689
Portland, Oreg.	16,636	11,301	10,821	8,865	1,169	1,234	4,658	2,881	10,051	22,172	6,084	6,853	64	2,327	3,600	15,882
Pueblo, Colo.	53	483		216			53	267		6,420						6,412
Richmond, Va.	16,021	2,327	15,883	1,941	73	73	138	381	570	787	570	735				52
St. Joseph, Mo.	116,104	116,034	96,973	103,834	930	528	19,734	13,342	63,115	99,147	53,187	71,435	3,507	1,992	9,967	28,202
St. Paul, Minn.	143,079	156,569	121,230	126,395	7,727	9,874	21,978	27,476	7,385	7,621	6,294	5,755	470	324	1,124	1,201
San Antonio, Tex.	5,452	5,480	3,549	3,521	1,376	227	1,903	1,959	652	4,204	399	180		490	253	4,024
Seattle, Wash.	12,222	7,195	12,048	6,951		205	133	244	688	5,160	688	4,996				164
Sioux City, Iowa	133,090	157,028	92,347	99,417	604	2,191	40,826	59,297	10,425	18,304	6,646	15,017	1,027	635	3,794	3,431
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	37,320	32,062	5,149	909	71	243	32,209	31,140	58	11	64	9				2
Spokane, Wash.	3,158	2,227	1,750	1,513	542	676	1,013	840	75	1,586	80	1,007	8	324	8	324
Tacoma, Wash.	3,700	4,085	3,698	3,321					779	3,399	1,325	4,177				12
Toledo, Ohio	12,860	13,791	1,231	838			11,541	12,953	1,490	1,521	162	86			1,369	1,435
Washington, D. C.	9,225	8,521	9,167	8,335			58	186	720	2,920	720	2,920				
Wichita, Kans.	47,835	36,034	45,556	34,810	2,093	1,310	2,279	1,310	3,703	3,584	1,329	442	1,290	24	1,774	3,138
Total	3,066,556	3,229,525	2,000,148	2,096,570	55,955	57,100	1,067,194	1,135,930	1,226,812	1,676,767	677,800	983,440	97,172	105,686	563,724	705,609
Increase or decrease	−162,969		−96,422		−1,145		−68,736		−449,955		−310,550		−9,514		−141,885	
Per cent	−5.0		−4.6		−2.0		−6.1		−26.8		−31.4		−8.9		−20.1	
Total for four months ending with April	14,368,101	15,324,492	9,015,545	9,853,049	218,979	232,170	5,362,162	5,457,352	5,926,212	6,734,435	3,144,304	4,076,376	592,161	340,522	2,785,159	2,671,212
Increase or decrease	−956,391		−837,504		−13,191		−95,190		−808,223		−932,072		251,639		113,938	
Per cent	−6.2		−8.5		−5.7		−1.7		−12.0		−22.9		73.9		4.3	
April average, 5 years, 1917–1921	3,311,700		2,188,403		72,759		1,113,795		1,378,432		777,797		181,120		602,799	
Increase or decrease	−245,144		−188,255		−16,804		−46,601		−151,620		−99,907		−83,948		−39,075	
Per cent	−7.4		−8.6		−23.1		−4.2		−11.0		−12.8		−46.3		−6.5	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE: This report does not include direct shipments to packers except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES DROP SHARPLY AS FLUSH PRODUCTION BEGINS

Surplus of Medium Grades Largest—Grassy, Weedy, and Garlickly Flavors More Prevalent.

The factor which has kept butter markets nervous for some time, namely the beginning of the spring flush production, brought about sharp price declines during the week ending May 6. The markets recently have been in a statistically firm, but very sensitive condition as fresh receipts were only barely sufficient to supplement the stocks from storage.

Toward the close of the week ending Apr. 29 reports from producing sections indicated an increase in the make. The weather had become more favorable and instead of butter being shipped from the larger markets to points outside, cancellations of orders came in with reports to the effect that local production was large enough to supply the demand. Many creameries began to increase their shipments and some creameries which had previously been buying began shipping to the larger markets. The result was inevitable—a movement to lower price levels.

CHICAGO FIRST TO DECLINE.

Chicago was the first market to feel the effect of increased receipts because it is nearest to the producing sections. Toward the close of the week ending Apr. 29 there was an easier feeling and the weakness increased as the week ending May 6 progressed. Eastern markets were affected more by the sentiment caused by lower markets in Chicago than by an actual change in the relation between supply and demand, but later in the week, as Chicago merchants began shipping goods east in the hope of disposing of them before further declines came, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia also began to feel the effect of heavier receipts. The movement of butter east was very large, considerable quantities being shipped on consignment.

Although there was some increase in the receipts of fine butter, most of the increase consisted of the lower scores. Fancy butter was only slightly in excess of the demand at Chicago, and was well cleaned up in the eastern markets. A surplus of lower scores began to appear and buyers could buy small lots at practically their own prices. Since buyers were purchasing for immediate needs only they were not interested in carload lots, which went begging at reduced prices.

With the increase in receipts came larger quantities of weedy and garlicky butter. The percentage is not yet large, however, and probably is much lighter than a year ago. Buyers could be found for weedy and garlicky butter only at concessions of 3¢-6¢ below the price of 87 score. Some lots of butter showed sign of grass flavor but not to the extent that they were really suitable for storage.

Practically all movement of broom corn from country points is in carload lots, and only during the last of the marketing season are less than carload shipments made. At that time buyers are sometimes unable to obtain carloads at certain points and consignments are made to neighboring factories by the growers.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	39½	37½	39	40	33
Tuesday	39½	35¼	39	39	32½
Wednesday	37	35	37	37½	32¼
Thursday	37	34½	37½	37½	32¼
Friday	37	34½	37½	37½	33¼
Saturday	37	34½	37½	37½	33¼
Average for week	37.83	35.21	37.92	38.17	32.83
Previous week	39.42	38.50	39.58	39.50	33.00
Corresponding week last year	36.67	30.97	37.42	37.00	30.50

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco [1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	17 -17½	15½-15¾	18-19	19	16
Tuesday	17 -17½	15¾-16¼	18-19	18½	16
Wednesday	17 -17½	15¾-16¼	18-19	17¼	15
Thursday	16½-17	15¾-16	18-19	17	15½
Friday	16½-17	15¼-16	18-19	16¾	15½
Saturday	16½-17	15¼-16	18-19	16¼	15½
Average for week	17.00	15.79	18.50	17.62	15.58
Previous week	17.42	15.48	18.63	18.54	14.71
Corresponding week last year	17.83	15.29	17.58	12.41	14.50

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37	Friday	33½
Tuesday	34	Saturday	33½
Wednesday	34		
Thursday	33	Average	34.17

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending May 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,034,646	10,990,602	11,208,973
Receipts since Jan. 1	179,237,407	168,202,761	143,868,659
Put into cold storage	370,780	352,728	376,519
Withdrawn from cold storage	892,837	817,514	505,029
Change during week	−522,057	−464,786	−128,510
Total holdings	1,602,396	2,124,453	5,110,945
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,925,303	4,277,822	4,436,700
Receipts since Jan. 1	56,272,144	52,346,841	53,917,148
Put into cold storage	862,806	602,875	475,489
Withdrawn from cold storage	514,286	402,425	649,881
Change during week	+348,520	+200,450	−174,392
Total holdings	4,544,990	4,196,470	5,278,803
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,227,449	2,314,770	2,206,310
Receipts since Jan. 1	66,088,753	62,861,304	61,505,008
Put into cold storage	2,074,979	921,333	1,079,008
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,508,289	4,748,739	3,574,288
Change during week	−2,433,310	−3,827,406	−2,495,280
Total holdings	35,642,289	38,075,590	34,095,224
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	616,784	759,919	555,172
Receipts since Jan. 1	7,305,095	6,688,311	7,035,694
Put into cold storage	447,414	633,865	306,273
Withdrawn from cold storage	15,039	10,332	6,994
Change during week	+432,375	+623,533	+299,279
Total holdings	2,760,835	2,328,460	2,554,077

British Margarine Consumption Declines.

The present consumption of oleomargarine in Great Britain is estimated at about 4,000 tons a week, compared with about 5,000 tons a week last year. At this rate consumption for the year 1921 amounted to about 200,000 tons, compared with about 250,000 tons for 1920 and a pre-war consumption of about 250,000 tons. Margarine manufacturers in England are equipped to produce as much as 400,000 tons a year. British imports of margarine have declined from about 50,000 tons before the war to about 30,000 tons in 1920 and 25,000 tons in 1921.

CHEESE PRICES FIRM IN WEST; TONE UNSETTLED IN THE EAST

Trade Fairly Brisk at Wisconsin Primary Markets—Cold Storage Stocks Below the Average.

Cheese markets were generally steady at the close of the week ending May 6, although in the eastern distributing centers a noticeably unsettled feeling had developed. Despite a fairly active buying demand in the West at prices in line with the advances on Wisconsin cheese boards on Monday, May 1, prices in the New York City market actually declined ½¢-1¢ during the week.

Receipts at New York showed heavy increases, most of the goods coming from up-State and considerable quantities being on consignment which in itself does not indicate any great degree of confidence on the part of receivers in the present situation.

Dealers at New York City were slow to buy Wisconsin cheese at current prices principally because they considered the prices high but also because the increase in the make of New York State factories has lessened the demand for Wisconsin cheese. Prices at New York City, however, reached a point where it would probably be hard to replace any great quantity of goods at prevailing prices, as country markets are comparatively steady.

DEALERS AVOIDING ACCUMULATIONS.

The seasonal factor also apparently continues to be of influence in distributing markets as dealers are operating in so far as possible on a basis which will avoid any accumulation. Fresh cheese is gaining new outlets each week although in many places there is still a preference for goods showing some curing.

Both the Boston and Philadelphia markets appeared weaker than the previous week, although conditions were probably not so unsettled as at New York City. The one thing which has been of considerable support to the markets at this time is the good consumptive demand which has been stimulated by low prices.

The preliminary cold storage report issued during the week shows that total holdings of American cheese in the entire country on May 1 amounted to 10,978,000 lbs. This compares with 13,466,000 lbs. on May 1 of last year and a 5-year average of 12,424,000 lbs.

PRIMARY MARKETS FAIRLY ACTIVE.

At Wisconsin primary markets business was fairly active although until the latter part of the week the volume was apparently a little lighter than the previous week. Twins and Daisies were the best sellers and although demand for Longhorns was a little draggy, prices remained fairly firm. Southern demand was reported heavier especially from some of the cities where dealers usually do not buy freely except at bottom prices. Dealers in Wisconsin appear more confident partly because of the production outlook.

The stronger position of the brick cheese market has caused a large percentage of the brick cheese factories which were making American type cheese to change back to the manufacture of brick type. Furthermore, the relatively higher prices of butter have caused a number of cheese factories to skim the milk received and ship the cream to creameries.

Oregon has shipped more than twice as many apples this season as during all of last season.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES OF EARLY VEGETABLES LOWER; SHIPMENTS INCREASE

Potato Shipments Nearly Double a Year Ago—Prices of Strawberries Drop 10 to 15 Cents per Quart

The first week of May was a time of heavy receipts and lower prices in the fruit and vegetable markets. Movement of old potatoes continued heavy and most lines of new vegetables, also strawberries, were coming at a rate considerably in excess of last season's early movement. The most prominent feature was a decline of one-third to one-half in the price of strawberries. Potatoes and cabbage lost the greater part of the previous week's recovery; sweet potatoes declined in the Middle West; tomatoes and asparagus sold moderately lower; and onions, cauliflower, cucumbers, and spinach were steady to firm.

Strawberries.—With arrivals heavy and shipments increasing rapidly the strawberry market dropped 10¢–15¢ per qt. Carolinas, Virginias, and Tennessees ranged mostly 12¢–22¢ in northern cities, compared with 20¢–25¢ the preceding week. Arkansas berries ranged mostly $3–$4 per 24-qt. crate and closed $1.75–$2.50 f. o. b. cash at shipping points. Chicago prices declined $2–$3 per crate, with arrivals for the week from all sources 239 cars, compared with 227 at New York, 62 at Boston, and 47 at Philadelphia. Most middle western markets were heavily supplied with Tennessee and Arkansas fruit. Boston market was higher than most others, closing with best stock around 25¢.

SOURCE OF SUPPLIES SHIFTS.

The main source of supplies has shifted to the South Central States. The week's movement of 1,920 cars included 749 from Tennessee and 385 from Arkansas. Louisiana and North Carolina were closing, and Virginia was becoming the heavy eastern shipping section.

Potatoes.—The sharp advance of the preceding week in potato prices was checked by continued heavy supplies and fully two-thirds of the recovery had been lost at the close of the week. The movement of both old and new stock continued active for the season. Shipments included 1,160 cars of new potatoes and 4,300 of old stock, or nearly double the volume of the corresponding week a year ago. The Florida shipping section is reported approaching the end of the season, but South Carolina and Louisiana are becoming active. Maine continued the leading source of old stock, with over 1,300 cars for the week. Maine shipping points quoted Green Mountains about 25¢ lower at 85¢–95¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. This stock ranged $1.50–$2 in leading eastern markets. Northern Round Whites declined 30¢ at shipping points, closing $1.35–$1.50 f. o. b. and ranging $1.60–$1.70 in Chicago carlot markets. Florida Spaulding Rose held nearly steady in northern markets at $6–$7 per bbl., but declined 25¢ at shipping points to $4.75 f. o. b. Texas Bliss Triumphs ruled $5.50 per 100 lbs. in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Onions.—Texas yellow onions continued firm in northern consuming markets and the general jobbing range narrowed to $2.50–$2.75 per standard crate. Shipping point quotations ranged around $2. The St. Louis market was out of line, reaching $2–$2.25 under arrivals of 139 cars. A few sales of Egyptian onions showed some recovery at $5–$5.25 per 100 lbs. Shipments from Texas are falling off rapidly with 380 cars compared with 662 the preceding week and 1,063 for the week before. California and Louisiana shipped 47 cars.

Sweet potatoes.—Prices of northern type sweet potatoes strengthened in New York to $2.25–$2.50 but still ruled $1.50 at Baltimore. Middle western markets were heavily supplied and Tennessee Nancy Halls dropped 5¢–25¢ ranging 85¢–$1 per bushel hamper. Georgia Porto Ricans tended upward in Baltimore and Pittsburgh closing $1.50–$1.60. Shipments for the week decreased slightly with a total of nearly 200 cars including 40 from Tennessee, 35 from Georgia, and 22 from Louisiana. Shipments for the season now exceed the total of last season by fully 600 cars.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Florida *tomatoes* lost most of the advance of the preceding week closing $3.50–$4.50 per 6-basket carrier in New York and $4–$6 in middle western markets. Shipments are decreasing from the East Coast but total from the State was about 200 cars larger than for the preceding week. Total for the season is about twice that of last season to corresponding date. California *asparagus* tended slightly downward in eastern markets, ranging generally around $5 per crate. South Carolina stock weakened to a range of $4.50–$5 in Boston. Florida *string beans* advanced further, closing about $1 higher at $3.50–$4.50 per bushel hamper. California *cauliflower* continued firm at prevailing range of $3–$3.50 per crate. Shipments of Florida *celery* filled 200 cars, compared with 95 for the corresponding week a year ago. Florida *cucumbers* were firm in eastern markets closing mostly $2–$2.50 per crate. North Carolina *lettuce* ranged higher in eastern markets at $1.50–$2.50 per 1½ bushel hamper of best stock. Shipments included 442 cars from California and 143 from North Carolina. Texas *spinach* still ranged 75¢–$1 per bu. in middle western markets. Shipments from all sections were 160 cars of which more than half were from Maryland and Virginia. Mexican *cantaloupes* sold at $4–$5 per crate.

Florida Potato Movement Around 4,000 Cars—Prices Fluctuate.

Florida potato shipments reported for the season to May 6 amounted to 3,774 cars. About 85% of the crop from the Hastings district had been shipped by that date, and, according to information from the Government field station at that point, the movement was expected to fall off rapidly and to be practically finished by May 15–20. During the three weeks ending May 6 the Florida movement averaged more than 800 cars per week.

The six weeks of the mid-spring season were unusually dry, which somewhat reduced the yield but resulted in the stock being loaded in exceptionally good condition. The drought was broken by showers during the first week in May.

The yield will probably average a little better than 40 bbls. per acre. The potatoes which are of the Spaulding Rose No. 4 variety were all machine graded and were mostly packed in double-head barrels, although some shipments were made in 150-lb. sacks. The season has been characterized by unsettled f. o. b. market conditions. The price range has been subject to almost daily fluctuations, ranging generally $4.25–$5.50 per bbl. for No. 1 stock.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—100 lbs.

Market.	Arrivals (cars).	This season. May 8.	This season. May 1.	One year ago.
New York	205	$1.50–1.65	$1.65	$1.10–1.25
Boston	197	1.40–1.55	1.50–1.65	.90–1.00
Philadelphia	102	1.85	1.50–1.85	1.00–1.05
Baltimore	15	2.00–2.15	2.00	1.10
Pittsburgh	170	1.95	2.10–2.15	1.05–1.10
Cincinnati	43	2.00–2.15	2.00–2.15	1.10–1.15
Chicago	333	[1] 1.60–1.70	[1] 1.85–2.00	.80– .90
St. Louis	131	1.85	2.10	1.10
Kansas City	168	[2] 2.10	[2] 2.20	[2] 1.10
POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1—barrels.				
New York	246	$6.50	$6.75–7.00	$8.25–8.50
Boston	6	7.00	7.00	9.00
Philadelphia	131	5.75–6.25	6.00–6.75	8.00
Baltimore	26	6.50	6.50–7.00	8.50
Pittsburgh	35	6.25–6.50	6.75–7.00	8.25–8.50
Cincinnati	48	5.75–6.00	6.50	8.25
Chicago	92	6.50	6.50–6.65	9.00
St. Louis	28	.....	6.75–7.00	.....
Kansas City	16	.....	.....	.....
SWEET POTATOES, Delaware and New Jersey Yellow Varieties—bushel hampers.				
New York	19	$2.25–2.50	$2.25–2.50	$2.75–3.00
Boston	3	.....	.....	1.75–2.00
Philadelphia	4	.....	.....	1.80–1.90
Baltimore	7	1.60	1.50	1.75–2.00
Pittsburgh	13	2.00	2.00	2.00–2.15
Cincinnati	15	[3] .90–1.00	.....	[3] 1.85–1.90
Chicago	15	[3] 1.25–1.50	[3] 1.00–1.20	[3] 2.00–2.10
St. Louis	3	[3] 1.10–1.25	[3] 1.00–1.15	[3] 1.80–1.85
Kansas City	1	.....	[3] .85– .90	[3] 1.85–2.00
ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, No. 1—Standard crates.				
New York	103	$2.50–2.60	$2.25–2.50	$1.65–1.75
Boston	53	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75	2.00
Philadelphia	27	2.75	2.50–2.60	1.60–1.70
Baltimore	7	2.75	2.50–2.65	1.75
Pittsburgh	65	2.75–2.85	2.50–2.75	1.75
Cincinnati	12	2.75	2.75	1.40–1.50
Chicago	120	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.60	1.40–1.50
St. Louis	139	2.00–2.25	2.25	1.35–1.40
Kansas City	20	2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50	1.15–1.25
STRAWBERRIES, North Carolina Various Varieties and Missionarys—Quarts.				
New York	227	$0.15–0.18	$0.25–0.27	$0.20–0.25
Boston	62	.25– .28	.30– .35	.....
Philadelphia	47	.15– .18	.20– .25	.22
Baltimore	6	.12– .15	.20– .25	.....
Pittsburgh	50	[4] 3.25–3.50	[4] 4.00	[4] 3.75–4.00
Cincinnati	71	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	239	[4] 1.50–2.25	[4] 3.50–3.75	[4] 4.00–4.50
St. Louis	114	[5] 2.75–3.50	[5] 6.00–7.00	[5] 5.00–5.50
Kansas City	43	[5] 4.00–4.75	[5] 6.50	[5] 5.00
Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.				
POTATOES (100 lbs.).				
Aroostook Co., Me.		[6] $0.85–0.95	[6] $1.10–1.20	[6] $0.40–0.45
Grand Rapids, Mich		1.45–1.50	1.75–1.85	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.		1.35–1.50	1.70–1.75	.65– .75
POTATOES (bbls.).				
Hastings, Fla.		4.75	5.50	.....
ONIONS.				
Laredo, Tex.		2.00–2.25	2.50	1.00
STRAWBERRIES.				
Hammond, La. (24-pt. crates)		.....	2.25–2.40	.....
Chadbourn, N. C. (32-qt. crates)		4.50–5.00	5.00–5.25	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[3] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls.
[4] La., 24-pt. crates.
[5] Ark., 24-qt. crates.
[6] Bulk 100 lbs.

Heavy Movement of Texas Cabbage.

Movement of new cabbage from Texas has been double that of last season, 3,593 cars having been rolled by Apr. 29 this season, compared with 1,646 cars during the corresponding period last year.

Early reports from Missouri indicated that the strawberry movement from the Monett section probably would begin about May 10.

SHIPMENTS OF LETTUCE DURING PAST YEAR TOTAL 12,266 CARS

High Level of Prices Reached in March—Movement from Colorado and Idaho Greatly Increased.

Shipments of lettuce during the season ending in April amounted to 12,266 cars compared with 11,288 cars to the end of the 1920-21 season. The increase was caused largely by the gain in shipments from California, the movement from the other leading States having been about the same during the past season as in 1920-21.

The price range of California Iceberg lettuce in the principal consuming markets opened at $2.25–$4.50 per crate in November The range was upward until March when the high level of $4.50–$7.50 was reached. During April there was a slight reaction, the range declining to $2–$7. Florida lettuce opened in January at a price range of $1–$3.50 per 1½ bu. hamper. The high level for Florida stock was reached in March, the range being $3–$5. In April the range declined to $1.75–$4.

COLORADO AND IDAHO SHIPMENTS.

The 1921–22 season was featured by rapid growth of the lettuce-growing industry in Colorado and Idaho, the carlot movement from these States having gained tremendously compared with 1920. From 125 cars in 1920 Colorado shipments jumped to 244 cars in the autumn of 1921, and Idaho increased its shipments from 26 cars in 1920 to 182 cars in 1921.

Most of the increased acreage in Colorado is located in the high altitudes where the crop is known as "mountain" head lettuce. This lettuce comes on the market when supplies from other sections are light, August and September being the months when heaviest shipments are made. It is very probable that the 1922 acreage in Colorado will be considerably larger than that planted in 1921.

Idaho lettuce moves to market in October and November, following the Colorado stock and preceding any large movement from other sections. Local estimates are to the effect that the Idaho acreage for 1922 will be three times as large as in 1921. The Iceberg variety is grown.

California, the only State to ship lettuce the year round, leads all other States in the volume of shipments. New York State is second in the number of shipments and Florida is third.

The active movement of lettuce to consuming markets extends from August to the last of April. June ordinarily is the month of lightest shipments, and the months of heaviest shipments are January, February, March, and April. Nearly all of the shipments during these four months are from California, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, although light shipments are made from Arizona. In addition, supplies of northern hothouse lettuce are received.

As the season progresses, movement begins from regions in the North. The markets during June and July are supplied mostly from California, New York, Washington, New Jersey, and Michigan. In August and September the markets are supplied chiefly from California, Colorado, Minnesota, and New York. In October and November shipments come mostly from California, Idaho, New Jersey, and New York, and in December the markets draw receipts mainly from California and Florida.

Sweet Potato Shipments from the South Heavier This Season Than Last.

The shipments of sweet potatoes from practically all of the Southern States have been heavier this season than last, about offsetting the decrease from New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. The largest increase was from Tennessee, movement to May 1 from that State being almost double that of same period last season.

Manchuria's 1921 Soy Bean Crop.

The 1921 crop of soy beans in Manchuria was 4,520,000 tons, in addition to which 431,000 tons were produced in inner Mongolia, according to a report from the American consul at Mukden. China produces about 80% of the world's output of soy beans, 60%–70% of which comes from Manchuria.

MONTHLY JOBBING PRICE RANGES OF LETTUCE, 1920–21 AND 1921–22.

California Iceberg Lettuce.

[Per crate.]

Season and month.	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	Kansas City
1920–21.					
November	$3.50–7.00	$4.00–4.75	$4.50–5.00	$3.50–4.50	$3.75–4.50
December	1.75–5.00	2.25–3.50	2.50–3.50	2.00–3.25	2.00–3.25
January	2.50–5.50	2.25–5.50	2.25–5.50	2.75–5.00	2.50–4.25
March	3.25–6.50	3.50–4.75	2.75–3.75	3.50–4.75	.....
April	4.00–5.50	4.00–6.00	.....	4.00–5.75	.....
1921–22.					
November	2.50–2.75	4.00–4.50	3.25–3.50	2.25–2.50	4.00–4.50
December	2.50–4.50	2.75–4.00	2.75–5.00	2.00–4.25	3.00–4.50
January	2.25–5.00	3.50–4.25	3.00–4.50	3.00–4.25	3.00–4.25
February	4.50–5.75	4.00–5.50	4.00–5.25	4.75–6.00	5.00
March	5.00–7.50	4.50–7.00	4.50–6.75	5.00–6.25	5.50–6.00
April	2.00–7.00	2.50–6.50	2.00–6.00	2.25–6.00	3.00–6.00

Florida Lettuce.

[Per 1½-bushel hamper.]

Season and month.	New York.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Boston.
1920–21.					
December	$1.00–2.50	$1.00–3.00	$1.50–3.00	$1.25–2.75	.....
January	1.25–4.00	1.00–3.50	1.50–3.50	1.50–3.00	.....
1921–22.					
January	2.00–3.50	1.50–2.50	1.75–2.50	1.00–3.25	$1.50–3.00
February	2.25–4.25	2.00–4.00	1.75–2.25	1.50–3.50	2.00–3.00
March	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.00	4.50	3.50–5.00	3.00–4.50
April	1.75–3.00	2.00–4.00	.....	.....	.....

FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS IN 1921 VALUED AT $525,100,000

Heavy Decrease in Valuation Compared with Two Previous Years—Short Crops a Factor

Fruits and fruit products produced on the farms of the United States during the calendar year 1921 had a total value of slightly more than $525,000,000, according to the estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture. This amount was $229,600,000 less than the estimated value of these products in 1919 and $218,700,000 less than the estimated value for 1920.

The sharp decline in the total value for 1921 is accounted for chiefly by the short crop of orchard fruits in 1921. The greatly reduced prices paid for raisins during 1921 was also among the important contributing factors.

ORCHARD FRUITS IN THE LEAD.

Orchard fruits—chiefly apples, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes—dominated all other classes of fruits in value. The estimated value of this class of fruits and their products in 1921 was $271,000,000, or 52% of the value of all fruits and fruit products.

The subtropical fruits, chiefly oranges, followed with a 1921 valuation of $87,200,000, or 17% of the fruit total. Next came the small fruits, mostly strawberries and cranberries, with an estimated value for 1921 of $74,500,000, or 14% of the fruit total. Grapes and grape products had an estimated value in 1921 of $68,500,000, or 13% of the fruit total.

For the three years of 1919, 1920, and 1921 the estimated values of orchard fruits were $463,400,000, $441,900,000, and $270,800,000, respectively. For subtropical fruits these values were $84,200,000, $88,600,000, and $87,200,000; for small fruits, $63,300,000,

Estimated Value of Fruits and Fruit Products on Farms, 1919–1921.

[In thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Product.	1919	1920	1921
Grapes:			
Grapes, less grapes for juice and raisins	45,600	23,800	29,500
Juice	2,200	2,200	1,500
Raisins	54,700	79,000	37,500
Total grapes	102,500	105,000	68,500
Orchard fruits:			
Apples—			
Apples	260,900	256,700	163,200
Cider, less cider for vinegar	1,200	1,200	800
Cider vinegar	3,100	3,300	2,100
Total apples	265,200	261,200	166,100
Apricots	14,500	9,700	5,400
Peaches	100,500	96,600	52,200
Pears	27,900	27,800	18,300
Plums and prunes	41,000	32,700	19,900
Other	14,300	14,500	8,900
Total orchard fruits	463,400	441,900	270,800
Small fruits:			
Cranberries	4,800	5,700	6,400
Strawberries	36,000	38,000	40,900
Other	22,500	25,200	27,200
Total small fruits	63,300	68,900	74,500
Subtropical fruits:			
Figs	2,200	1,400	1,400
Olives	1,400	700	800
Oranges	60,600	65,500	64,300
Other	20,000	21,000	20,700
Total subtropical fruits	84,200	88,600	87,200
Dried fruits (excluding raisins)	41,300	39,400	24,100
Total fruits and fruit products	754,700	743,800	525,100

$68,900,000, $105,000,000, and $68,500,000. The fruit products of farms for which valuation estimates are made are grape juice, raisins, apple cider, apple-cider vinegar, and dried fruits. The total values of these products fell from $102,500,000 in 1919 to $66,000,000 in 1920, a decrease of 34%.

The apple, "the king of fruits," is by far the leading single fruit in value. The fresh apple crop of 1921, a poor year for apples and many other orchard fruits, had an estimated value of $163,200,000. Far below this amount came oranges, with an estimated value of $64,300,000. In declining order came peaches, with a valuation of $52,200,000; strawberries, $40,900,000; grapes, exclusive of grapes used for raisins and grape juice, $29,500,000; plums and prunes, $19,900,000; pears, $18,300,000; cranberries, $6,400,000; apricots, $5,400,000; figs, $1,400,000; and at the foot of the list of individual fruits for which estimates are made came olives, with a valuation of $800,000.

The table accompanying this article shows in detail the values of fruits and fruit products for 1919, 1920, and 1921. It must be borne in mind that all values stated in this article are the estimated values to the producer, or estimated farm values.

Argentine Fruit for the United States.

A consignment of 11,000 lbs. of fruit from the Province of San Juan to New York was shipped on the U. S. Shipping Board steamer *Aeolus*, which sailed from Buenos Aires on Mar. 3, reports the American consul stationed at Buenos Aires. The consignment comprised several varieties of grapes and melons. The fruit was conveyed to Buenos Aires in special cars and packed in ice. Experiments have been made during the last few months in shipping Argentine grapes, oranges, and peaches to the United States. There seems to be a general idea in Argentina that, given proper railway and steamship refrigerating facilities, a large business may be worked up in the exportation of fruits, eggs, and similar products to the United States, where seasons are the reverse of those in Argentina. The rapidity with which the passenger steamers of the U. S. Shipping Board now make the voyage regularly between Buenos Aires and New York is a feature particularly favorable to the development of such an export trade.

Sugar Production in France Increased.

Sugar-beet acreage in France was increased 64,000 acres in 1920–21, when 225,000 acres were planted, compared with 161,000 acres the previous year. The production of refined sugar in 1921 was 336,000 tons, compared with the preceding year's production of 171,000 tons.

The southern California early potato crop is usually planted during February and March and harvested in May, June, and July. The White Rose is the principal variety grown, the seed usually being bought from Oregon and Washington. Ninety per cent of the crop is marketed west of the Mississippi River.

The estimated onion acreage on the Eastern Shore of Virginia is reported as 800 acres, about the same as last season.—The crop is reported in good condition, and movement is expected to start about June 25.

THE BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

cars. Neighboring firms are also hauling produce so that the busiest streets are lined with rows of loaded wagons. Between these rows is a congested mass of vehicles, wagons coming in or leaving the stores, retailers' trucks, peddlers' wagons, pushcarts, and loaded trucks leaving for near-by towns, passing in both directions, blocking each other's way and taxing the energy and patience of the traffic officers.

Buyers, most of them jobbers with stores near by, pass along the sidewalk, "shop around," examine the offerings, and haggle with the salesmen over prices. The latter are experienced men, well acquainted with the buyers, usually well informed as to immediate and prospective supplies, and able quickly to sense the strength of the buying demand. If buyers are indifferent and supplies are heavy prices must be slashed to move the goods. If supplies are light, however, and buyers eager, salesmen can ask a higher price and get it. A load may be sold to one buyer or divided among two or more. When sold, it is driven to the buyer's store and unloaded. If bought by an out-of-town dealer, it may be transferred to a truck at some convenient place or delivered to the railroad freight house for shipment. When buying demand is slow, it frequently happens that a load stands for several hours before being sold. During this time the driver's and salesman's time is practically unproductive while the idle horse and wagon add to the congestion of the overcrowded street. If it appears that a load will not be sold it is unloaded into the store. This loss of time, the congestion of the streets, and the long haul from the railroad yards are the principal elements of economic waste in this method of handling produce.

THE CHARLESTOWN POTATO HOUSE.

Ninety per cent or more of the potatoes from Maine and Canada are distributed through the potato house in Charlestown, which is located across the Charles River and a mile north of Boston's wholesale district. This potato house is a long, narrow building owned by the Boston & Maine Railroad, having a couple of tracks along one side and a loading platform and driveway on the other. It is divided into stores or rooms, which are leased to 14 leading potato receivers. Potatoes are unloaded into the stores from the cars and loaded into wagons and trucks on the other side. Each night the empty cars are moved out and loaded cars brought in. Sales are made to jobbers from the produce district, to dealers from adjoining towns of the metropolitan area, and to retailers.

During the winter months large quantities of seed potatoes pass through this house on their way south. They commonly arrive in bulk, are sacked, loaded into trucks, and hauled to the piers of the coastwise boat lines. The boats take them to Norfolk or Savannah, from which they move by rail to their destinations.

AUCTION SALES IMPORTANT.

Auction sales are an important factor in the Boston market, most southern and western fruits being disposed of in this way. The value of this method of sale is attested by its increasing use. The number of cars sold at auction increased from 2,924 in 1908 to 6,975 in 1920. Large quantities of fruit can be rapidly disposed of with a minimum sales force by this method. Careful and uniform grading, however, is essential to its success. Two large narrow sheds in Charlestown, each having a railroad track on one side and a driveway for teams on the other, are used for displaying the offerings. Cars for the next day's sale are brought alongside the shed during the night and unloaded.

Boxes are stacked according to the variety, grade, and size of the contents, and a sample box of each line opened and placed in a slanting position on the pile for the inspection of buyers. Printed catalogues listing and describing each line are provided by the auction company. Buyers wander among the stacks of fruit, examining the samples and making notes concerning the lines on which they contemplate bidding. The sales begin at 9 o'clock in a special room on an upper floor of the shed. The number of cars sold varies from less than 10 cars on some days to 90 or more on others, Monday usually being the day of heaviest sales. On the most active days the auction facilities are taxed to the utmost, and it is sometimes difficult to find floor space for all the offerings. Congestion in the driveways is often serious, as many as 100 wagons and trucks having been counted at one time in the driveway next to one shed. If the business continues to grow additional facilities will undoubtedly be required.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.

Produce raised on farms within hauling distance makes up more than 10% of the city's total receipts. Farmers are encouraged to market their fruits and vegetables and a large open space next to Faneuil Hall Market is set aside for their use. Wagon and truck loads of produce come in during the night, some of them from as far away as Rhode Island or New Hampshire. Selling is prohibited before 4 o'clock in the morning under the rules of the market, but begins soon after that time. The market is strictly wholesale and most of the sales are made to jobbers in the produce district. A number of growers do not use the market, as they prefer to sell on commission through the wholesale houses. A majority, however, act as their own salesmen, believing that the commission charges saved more than balance the amount of time consumed. The growing use of the motor truck has increased the usefulness of the farmers' market in that it enables supplies to be drawn from a wider area than formerly.

Reports from the Aurora and Elizabeth City sections of North Carolina are to the effect that the potato crop will be late. Considerable acreage was replanted because of rot. Light movement is expected to begin by May 25, but the bulk of the crop will probably move after June 10.

The low prices prevailing for seed potatoes this spring should encourage the planting of better seed stock in the late producing sections. This practice means larger yields of marketable potatoes.

Among the more important commercial varieties of apples found on the Chicago market are the Delicious, Snow, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, Winesap, and York Imperial.

PRICES OF MAIN CROP CABBAGE MUCH HIGHER THAN IN 1920-21

Shipments This Season Slightly Less than Last—New Crop Cabbage Now Moving Rapidly.

Shipments of the main crop cabbage for the season recently ended were about 800 cars less than for the preceding season. Shipments of the new crop, however, are fully 2,500 cars ahead of the 1920–21 record. Net carload supplies of early and old cabbage have been 1,500 cars less and the prices have shown a higher range.

Supplies were practically cleaned up in all of the late shipping sections by the middle of April. The kraut factories in New York State and other sections helped in keeping the prices from reaching lower levels when the markets generally were in a draggy condition during the latter part of the season.

1921–22 PRICES MUCH HIGHER.

In the season of 1920–21, the opening prices for New York Danish type cabbage in the principal consuming markets were $10–$20 per ton and at no time exceeded the midwinter range of $15–$30. The quotations in the early spring months were even lower than in the early part of the season, ranging generally $8–$15 per ton bulk. In 1921–22, the range in the early part of the season was $30–$50, the midwinter range reaching $52–$65. With the increasing shipments from the South prices declined, reaching a range of $35–$50 around the middle of March.

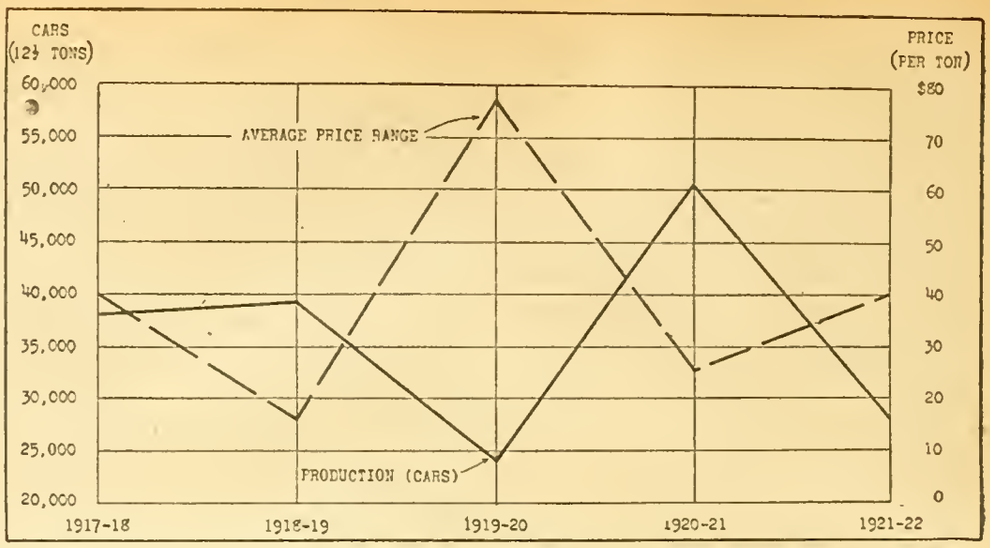
Similar contrasts occurred in the markets supplied from Wisconsin and other northern cabbage sections. Last season's general range of $7–$40 per ton compares with this season's range of $28–$65; the general range during the season of 1919–20, a short crop year, was $30–$130.

NEW CROP MOVING FAST.

Early cabbage is coming forward much more rapidly this season than last, the shipments from Texas and Florida being almost double the amount shipped last season. The shipping season in these two States is practically ended. This rapid early movement is partly due to the rather high range of prices and a fairly active demand in consuming centers.

The movement of new cabbage to Apr. 29 had reached a total of 10,130 cars compared with 7,359 cars to the corresponding date last season. Prices of southern pointed type cabbage started lower in northern markets, but gained steadily on last year's range, the price range for the two years becoming practically the same by the middle of April. South Carolina pointed type cabbage opened with a range of $2–$4 per 100 lbs. in the consuming markets during the week ending Apr. 10, and early in May had reached $2.50–$4. The markets showed an advance during the week ending May 1 although shipments during that period were slightly in excess of the previous week.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF MAIN CROP CABBAGE FOR FOUR SEASONS.



Production and Carlot Shipments of Late Cabbage.

State.	Area.		Production.		Shipments.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920-21	1921-22 to Apr. 22
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Colorado	4,390	3,995	5,303	3,739	1,672	2,577
Illinois	3,755	1,325	2,433	530	148	100
Indiana	1,490	1,090	1,168	523	87	19
Iowa	1,225	575	784	230	378	140
Michigan	3,380	1,365	2,893	710	369	476
Minnesota	3,025	2,154	2,521	1,008	861	607
New York	31,682	29,401	21,860	11,367	8,357	9,406
Ohio	3,660	2,899	2,168	1,041	343	335
Oregon	840	517	775	589	8	49
Pennsylvania	2,865	2,361	2,680	1,286	233	303
Virginia [2]	2,575	2,513	2,500	1,200	972	765
Wisconsin	14,947	10,155	11,958	4,874	4,903	2,811
Total	73,834	64,384	51,009	27,097	18,331	17,588

[1] Cars of 12.5 tons each. [2] Southwest section only.

Movement of strawberries to the middle of May this season was far in excess of the movement to same time last season, an increase being noted in all the early shipping States.

Strawberry Shipments from White County, Ark., Estimated at 1,000 cars.

The carload movement of strawberries from White County, Ark., began Apr. 28 and is expected to last until about June 1. Total shipments are estimated at 1,000 cars. Cool, rainy weather has delayed harvest but has not seriously injured the quality. With good weather the shipments will be heavy from May 5 to 22, the season reaching its height about the third week of May.

The main varieties are Klondikes and Aromas. Klondikes are most extensively grown, about 60% of the acreage being planted to this variety. Of the remaining 40% the greater part is in Aromas with a small area in Excelsiors. The acreage of Aromas is increasing yearly and is expected to about equal the Klondike acreage next year. Large sales of strawberry plants from this district were made during the past winter, some 30,000,000 plants having been shipped. This has tended to reduce the production of fruit this season.

Louisiana Strawberry Crop Finds Country-wide Market.

The Louisiana strawberry season was nearly over by the end of the first week of May, when it appeared that the early estimates of a 1,700-car output would be fulfilled. Although market prices this year have not been comparable on the whole with the averages obtained the last few years, the growers generally have done well, and, considering the late start, the crop has been successfully marketed.

Data compiled at the local field station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that berries were shipped this year to 85 markets compared with 67 last year. Of the total shipped to May 1, 326 cars went to Chicago, 73 cars to Detroit, and 91 cars to Boston. At least 32 States received Louisiana berries this season. The fact that a larger number of market outlets were used this season indicates further progress in the solution of the Louisiana distribution problem.

Seventy-nine varieties of apples from 20 States were reported offered in the Chicago market during the 1920–21 season. The principal varieties are limited to about a dozen. New York, Michigan, and Washington are the heaviest shipping States to the Chicago market.

PRICE RANGES OF LATE CABBAGE, 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

[Bulk per ton.]

Price Ranges at Shipping Points.

Kind and season.	Opening.		High.		Low.		Closing.	
	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.
New York Danish type:								
1920-1921	Sept. 13	$7.00- 8.00	Jan. 3	$12.00-15.00	Sept. 27	$6.00	Mar. 14	$8.00
1921-1922	Sept. 16	30.00-35.00	Dec. 12	42.00-43.00	Oct. 31	25.00-28.00	Mar. 6	35.00
Northern Danish type:								
1920-1921	Oct. 4	10.00	Oct. 11	12.00-15.00	Oct. 4	10.00	Nov. 8	10.00
1921-1922	Oct. 10	28.00-30.00	Nov. 14	45.00-50.00	Oct. 10	28.00-30.00	Jan. 30	35.00
Price Ranges in Consuming Markets.								
New York Danish type:								
1920-1921	Oct. 4	$10.00-20.00	Jan. 10	$15.00-30.00	Nov. 14	$7.00-15.00	Mar. 14	$7.00-15.00
1921-1922	Oct. 10	30.00-40.00	Jan. 9	45.00-65.00	Nov. 7	25.00-40.00	Mar. 11	35.00-50.00
Northern Danish type:								
1920-1921	Oct. 4	12.00-35.00	Jan. 10	19.00-40.00	Dec. 6	10.00-12.00	Mar. 14	10.00-13.00
1921-1922	Sept. 5	35.00-40.00	Jan. 2	58.00-60.00	Sept. 26	24.00-40.00	Feb. 20	30.00-35.00

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN APRIL, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping districts.	April— 1922	April— 1921	Mar., 1922	Season to Apr. 29— 1922	Season to Apr. 29— 1921	Total last season.
APPLES (box areas)						
California	42	79	108	5,063	4,435	4,503
Oregon	41	43	120	6,536	3,158	3,170
Washington	642	1,056	1,004	32,397	20,676	21,627
Other sections	21	33	105	11,734	7,058	7,070
Total	746	1,211	1,337	55,730	35,327	36,370
APPLES (bbl. areas)						
Illinois	44	69	34	505	3,436	3,471
New York	950	1,074	1,491	17,053	33,279	33,860
West Virginia	27	109	59	799	4,781	4,880
Other sections	13	356	66	13,052	30,479	30,699
Total	1,034	1,608	1,650	31,409	71,975	72,910
CABBAGE.						
Alabama (1st crop)	883	688	248	1,075	764	896
Calif., S. dist. (1st crop)	114	144	44	164	208	482
Florida	271	97	1,459	2,895	1,512	1,516
Georgia	66	22	25	98	27	59
Louisiana (1st crop)	191	177	47	241	215	290
Mississippi	193	268	1	187	253	577
North Carolina (1st crop)	15	48	0	15	46	217
South Carolina (1st crop)	1,756	2,103	233	1,978	2,595	2,912
Texas	318	300	1,643	3,596	1,646	1,670
Va., Norfolk	1	159	0	1	93	2,183
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,592
Total	3,808	4,006	3,700	10,250	7,359	31,394
CAULIFLOWER.						
Calif., N. dist	52	1	923	1,219	934	940
Calif., S. dist	53	3	292	2,528	1,987	1,990
Oregon	105	3	9	123	74	74
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	597	796	819
Total	210	7	1,224	4,468	3,791	3,823
CELERY.						
Florida	1,112	851	1,660	4,325	3,839	4,175
LETTUCE.						
Arizona	229	62	51	375	106	113
California	1,929	1,310	1,514	8,240	7,128	8,829
North Carolina	325	367	1	324	360	440
Ohio	14	4	10	24	12	12
South Carolina	359	177	497	856	581	583
Va., 1st crop	7	47	0	7	46	88
Other sections	22	7	612	2,926	3,055	8,235
Total	2,885	1,974	2,685	12,752	11,288	18,300
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Alabama	1	1	9	16	29	66
Calif., N. dist	47	85	61	220	246	885
Calif., S. dist	293	226	233	962	1,360	3,432
Florida	471	451	288	1,131	757	882
Georgia	6	0	0	6	3	4
Louisiana	153	219	350	1,131	1,401	1,628
Mississippi	154	199	23	211	356	807
North Carolina	2	0	1	3	0	65
South Carolina	251	211	107	368	399	660
Texas	326	347	513	1,671	1,078	1,268
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,058
Total	1,704	1,739	1,585	5,719	5,629	15,755
ONIONS.						
Calif., S. dist	36	6	0	36	4	954
Florida	19	0	16	39	0	0
Texas	2,969	2,042	88	2,998	2,104	4,208
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,671
Total	3,024	2,048	104	3,073	2,108	20,833
SPINACH.						
California	130	1	11	162	145	145
Maryland	89	169	0	237	274	346
Texas	128	33	485	1,429	1,459	1,459
Virginia	834	1,014	464	2,114	2,416	2,444
Other sections	8	67	16	240	233	311
Total	1,189	1,284	976	4,182	4,527	4,705
STRAWBERRIES.						
Alabama	289	198	17	301	240	285
Arkansas	91	364	0	80	324	1,120
Florida	45	5	158	325	108	108
Louisiana	1,270	754	71	1,352	1,172	1,517
Mississippi	49	30	0	49	37	50
North Carolina	545	437	0	543	427	479
South Carolina	5	0	0	5	0	0
East Tennessee	29	77	0	29	61	740
West Tennessee	39	160	0	35	120	709
Texas	3	1	0	3	2	2
Virginia, Norfolk	10	80	0	10	68	390
Other Sections	2	22	0	0	0	5,372
Total	2,377	2,128	246	2,732	2,559	10,772
SWEET POTATOES.						
Alabama	47	34	15	565	463	482
Arkansas	81	17	94	514	494	498
Delaware	111	155	255	1,708	1,724	1,799
Georgia	150	122	159	1,092	849	966
Louisiana	60	86	81	731	598	647
Maryland	32	32	102	1,290	1,453	1,473
Mississippi	15	3	12	156	67	74
New Jersey	67	75	162	2,166	2,861	2,947
North Carolina	59	58	114	1,018	850	884
Oklahoma	13	10	22	135	80	83
South Carolina	29	18	35	116	51	58
Tennessee	175	104	289	1,442	773	898
Texas	43	16	94	717	621	622
Other sections	36	62	131	6,684	6,483	6,500
Total	918	792	1,565	18,334	17,367	17,931
TOMATOES.						
Fla., E. Coast	2,259	1,227	2,610	5,436	2,423	3,280
Fla., other	466	433	8	426	381	2,497
WHITE POTATOES (1922 crop).						
Alabama	6	1	1	6	1	696
Florida	2,627	1,680	234	2,788	1,700	2,343
Texas	59	255	1	48	265	1,109
WHITE POTATOES (1921 crop).						
Leading sections, late crop:						
Calif., N. dist	304	184	573	6,346	8,355	8,414
Colorado	1,722	527	2,122	16,452	11,103	11,335
Idaho	1,845	387	1,701	13,272	8,008	8,143
Iowa	4	18	12	90	912	922
Maine	4,723	1,778	4,389	31,425	15,613	17,817
Michigan	1,295	2,128	2,029	12,602	12,373	15,812
Minnesota	2,463	1,133	4,458	28,095	22,057	23,213
Montana	192	123	110	1,541	817	949
Nebraska	215	52	430	5,086	3,058	3,071
Nevada	48	36	46	439	403	415
N. Y., L. Island	110	274	288	4,898	5,403	5,501
N. Y., other	924	1,789	1,502	13,464	9,389	10,999
North Dakota	337	60	836	10,328	1,786	1,846
Oregon	167	455	166	1,134	1,511	1,756
Pennsylvania	96	564	209	3,511	6,171	6,489
South Dakota	67	43	44	3,302	1,914	1,926
Utah	6	35	7	1,062	547	563
Washington	578	589	478	5,158	3,423	3,765
Wisconsin	1,031	2,234	1,916	9,802	16,489	18,661
Total	16127	12409	21316	168007	129332	141597
Other sections, late crop:						
Arizona	15	2	23	202	40	40
Delaware	18	30	20	114	156	159
Md., E. Shore	114	134	89	479	742	808
New Jersey	15	37	74	10,474	17,132	17,147
Vermont	18	8	38	285	83	90
Va., E. Shore, 2d crop	23	70	34	315	968	973
Va., Norfolk, 2d crop	81	126	71	485	419	446
Wyoming	54	7	66	921	536	545
Others	46	88	137	6,741	5,760	5,804
Total	384	502	552	20,016	25,836	26,012
Summary, 1921 crop:						
Early crop, through shipping	.....	.....	.....	32,574	30,259	30,263
Late crop, leading sections	16127	12409	21316	168007	129332	141597
Late crop, other sections	384	502	552	20,016	25,836	26,012
Total	16511	12911	21868	220597	185427	197872

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending May 9, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Chinch Bug and Its Control. By J. R. Horton and A. F. Satterthwait, Scientific Assistants, Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations. Pp. 35, figs. 14. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. February, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1223.**)

Insects Injurious to the Mango in Florida and How to Combat Them. By G. F. Moznetto, Assistant Entomologist, Fruit-Insect Investigations. Pp. 22, figs. 11. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. February, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1257.**)

Seedtime and Harvest. A Graphic Summary of Seasonal Work on Farm Crops. By Oliver E. Baker, Charles F. Brooks, James R. Covert, and Reginald G. Hainsworth, Office of Farm Management and Farm Economies. Pp. 53, il. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. March, 1922. (**Department Circular 183.**) Price, 15¢.

This Circular contains maps showing the dates when planting, harvesting, and other operations are performed in the culture of staple cropsin different parts of the United States, and also graphs showing the seasonal distribution of labor by 10-day periods on typical farms in several important agricultural regions.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from October 1 to December 31, 1917. Pp. 86, pls. 4. fig. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Apr. 17, 1922. (**Inventory No. 53; Nos. 45221 to 45704.**) Price, 15¢.

Soil Survey of the Portneuf Area, Idaho. By H. G. Lewis, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and P. P. Peterson, of the University of Idaho. Pp. 52, pls. 2, fig. 1, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1918.**)

Soil Survey of Fayette County, Iowa. By A. H. Meyer, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Harper and H. W. Warner, of the Iowa Agriculture Experiment Station. Pp. 40, fig. 1, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1919.**) Price, 15¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry, Supplement 132. Notices of Judgments 10051–10100. Pp. 31–52. May 5, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Prices of most of the field seeds were considerably higher during the World War than prior to it, but it is very difficult to determine how much of the increase was due to the war and how much to unfavorable climatic conditions. High prices for food and hay crops were largely responsible for the reduction in the acreage of grasses and clovers cut for seed purposes, and, with yields per acre equal to or less than the average, the production of these seeds was decreased, a factor which affected prices.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN APRIL.

Commodity.	Week of Apr. 30–May 6. 1922	Week of Apr. 30–May 6. 1921	April. 1922	April. 1921	March. 1922	March. 1921	February. 1922	February. 1921	Season to May 6. 1922	Season to May 6. 1921
Apples:										
Box areas	169	288	746	1,211	1,337	1,857	3,055	2,184	55,899	35,615
Barrel areas	216	266	1,034	1,608	1,650	3,838	1,676	4,514	31,625	72,241
Cabbage	1,135	658	3,808	4,006	3,700	2,151	1,748	860	11,385	8,017
Cauliflower	6	0	210	7	1,224	782	535	516	4,476	3,791
Celery (Florida)	200	95	1,112	851	1,660	1,494	1,282	1,126	4,525	3,934
Lettuce	685	321	2,885	1,974	2,685	2,219	1,836	1,983	13,437	11,609
Onions	427	613	3,024	2,048	104	179	0	0	3,500	2,721
Potatoes:										
Sweet	197	130	918	792	1,565	1,487	1,602	1,624	18,531	17,497
White, 1921	4,148	2,798	16,511	12,911	21,868	15,992	13,599	11,884	224,745	188,228
White, 1922	1,160	487	2,692	1,936	236	95	1	0	[1] 4,002	[1] 2,454
Spinach	160	76	1,189	1,284	976	1,318	610	573	4,342	4,603
Strawberries	1,920	816	2,377	2,128	246	650	105	0	4,652	3,497
Tomatoes	876	542	2,725	1,660	2,618	938	531	276	6,738	3,346
Vegetables, mixed	305	290	1,704	1,739	1,585	1,449	1,166	1,129	6,024	5,919
Total	11,604	7,380	40,935	34,155	41,454	34,449	27,746	26,666	389,879	361,018

[1] Not included in totals.

Hay and Feed

SCARCITY OF GOOD HAY STILL BEING FELT AT MOST MARKETS

Prices Firm to Higher for Top Grades of Timothy—New Alfalfa Offered from Oklahoma.

Although receipts of hay were about normal at the principal markets for the week ending May 6 a good portion of the hay was of inferior quality. The scarcity of good hay caused prices of the higher grades of timothy to hold firm and in a few markets to advance 50¢–$1 per ton. The lower grades sold slower generally and at wide discounts under the better grades. In a few markets No. 2 timothy was preferred to No. 1 at the market difference.

Offerings of new alfalfa for shipment from the Southwest had a depressing effect upon the prices prevailing on the old hay being offered in the markets, but the movement of the new alfalfa is being retarded by rains. The prairie markets were weak and the demand from consuming territories slow.

Receipts of hay in carloads at 10 of the larger markets for the weeks ending Apr. 29 and May 6, 1922, and May 7, 1921, are shown in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	May 6.	Apr. 29.	May 7.
Boston	76	76	.....
New York	149	132	190
Philadelphia	63	70	.....
Pittsburgh	137	98	116
Cincinnati	70	168	258
Chicago	203	279	165
Minneapolis-St. Paul	194	156	133
Kansas City	330	441	137
Los Angeles	130	151	.....
San Francisco	90	82	76

RIVER SHIPMENTS RESUMED.

Timothy.—The first shipments of hay via river boats since the opening of navigation were received at New York during the week, but the quality was so poor that it was difficult to obtain an amount equal to the transportation and selling costs. Rail shipments were also of poor quality, and good grades of timothy and light mixed were scarce, and therefore brought firm prices. Farm work was held to be responsible for the light movement of hay. A few cars of the best hay sold as high as $33 per ton.

The light offerings of good hay were firmly held at Boston also but dealers found it difficult to sell the eastern and fine hay which had accumulated on the market. The market was practically unchanged at Philadelphia and Baltimore and the state of the market relative to the receipts and sales was the same as that which prevailed at New York and Boston.

The principal southern markets were reported very quiet. Some few sales of good hay were made but there was little demand for clover and heavy mixed hays. Pastures were reported good which eliminated a good part of the demand for dairy hay. Stocks were light but equal to the limited current demand.

Prices remained practically unchanged in the distributing markets of the Central West. Fifty-three of the 74 cars of timothy received at Pittsburgh were No. 2 and 3 and the market ruled rather weak for these grades. Clover hay was also hard to move as the 56 cars received were in excess of the demand.

Receipts and demand were equally light at Cincinnati, but the opening of the racing

(Concluded on page 409, column 3.)

FEED DEMAND SLACKS AS GOOD PASTURAGE BECOMES AVAILABLE

Markets Continue Quiet—Stocks and Production Generally Light but Equal to Needs.

The feed market was very quiet during the week ending May 6. Although stocks and production were generally light for all feeds, offerings were equal to the demand. In many sections good pasturage became available, and this greatly curtailed the demand, especially since consumers are making every effort to maintain their stock as nearly as possible upon local supplies.

Wheat mill feeds.—Except for a limited demand in eastern markets for spot or early shipment bran, the wheat-feed market was rather dull. Several cars of transit bran were sold in Chicago during the week as low as $24.75 per ton. This was said to be bran that had been bought by mixed-feed manufacturers in anticipation of an active mixed-feed demand which did not materialize. Although jobbers and mills in both the Northwest and Southwest did not meet this distressed sale price, they reduced their asking price about 25¢ per ton. At Kansas City mills offered bran for June shipment at $21. Mills expect some improvement soon in the flour demand, which would tend to increase the present light stocks of feed. A sale of 10,000 bbls. of reddog, principally to Russia, was reported at New York during the week, which created a stonger tone in the feed market in that port.

Shorts and middlings were very dull in practically every market and prices were weak and about the same as those asked for bran, except in the case of soft winter wheat middlings which were quoted $2–$3 higher than soft winter wheat bran. It was reported from Kansas City that shorts which had been bought earlier by dealers and held for higher prices were being offered for sale.

Cottonseed meal.—Cottonseed meal prices held steady during the week. This was due more to light offerings than to an improved demand. Stocks were light but there was only scattered buying in limited quantities as dealers purchased for their immediate needs only. The resale of some export meal at $44 per ton was reported from Savannah but only a few cars were placed.

Linseed meal.—Linseed meal prices held fairly firm. Offerings and demand were light. Production appeared to be increasing slightly as several mills which had been out of the market were again offering meal. Sales by mills as low as $50 per ton were reported at Chicago, and resellers were offering at $50–$51.50. Some domestic seed was still available for pressing but it was thought that a large part of the seed being pressed had been imported. Minneapolis received 53 cars of flaxseed during the week.

Gluten feed.—Prices for gluten feed remained unchanged during the week. The demand was not large and manufacturers continued to offer meal with a guarantee against a decline in price before date of arrival. The volume of sales apparently increased, however, for some of the larger manufacturers were reported to be unable to make shipment earlier than 15 days. Production was said to be about the same as during the past few weeks.

(Concluded on page 409, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, MAY 6, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	31.00	32.50	24.50	30.00	30.50	28.00	23.50	25.00	27.00	23.50	26.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	31.50	24.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	24.00	25.00	[2]22.50	24.00	.....	17.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	29.00	30.50	23.50	28.50	28.50	25.00	22.50	22.00	24.00	21.00	20.00	.....	15.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	30.50	23.50	28.50	29.00	25.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	[2]21.00	23.00	.....	[2]18.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	26.50	26.00	.....	.....	28.00	24.00	21.00	22.00	22.00	[2]20.00	.....	.....	17.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	22.00	[2]20.00	[2]20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	27.50	23.50	.....	[2]25.00	22.00	26.00	[2]23.00	22.00	18.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	26.00	21.00	.....	[2]22.00	19.00	.....	[2]16.00	20.75	.....	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	23.00	17.00	.....	[2]20.00	16.00	.....	[2]13.00	17.75	.....	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	17.50	.....	[2]13.50	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	16.50	15.00	[2]11.50	10.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	.....	[2]12.50	[2]8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	17.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	32.00	31.00	30.50	32.00	32.50	.....	29.50	29.75	25.25	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	31.25	32.00	32.00	.....	25.50	29.00	31.00	.....	.....	25.00	22.00	22.00	40.00	39.00
Hard winter	.....	31.00	30.50	32.00	.....	.....	28.00	29.75	25.25	.....	.....	.....	21.75	38.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	31.00	31.00	30.50	34.00	.....	.....	29.50	29.75	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	33.50	36.00	.....	28.00	31.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	29.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	34.00	34.50	29.50	.....	31.50	.....	.....	26.00	[2]23.00	[2]23.00	.....	39.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	32.25	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]26.00	22.50	.....	38.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	[2]28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	55.00	57.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	51.50	.....	.....	53.50	54.00	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	.....	58.00	.....	.....	49.50	54.70	.....	54.00	.....	.....	.....	54.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	52.00	52.25	53.00	44.00	45.50	45.00	49.70	50.75	49.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	48.00
Peanut (41%)	45.00	43.00	42.50	.....	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	26.00	.....	24.75	.....	21.00	22.50	19.00	27.00	.....
Gluten feed	39.80	39.15	38.75	.....	41.50	.....	34.00	36.55	32.65	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	30.00	28.50	28.50	30.00	.....	.....	26.00	.....	23.00	.....	23.00	22.00	[2]22.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	28.50	28.75	30.00	.....	.....	26.00	.....	22.50	.....	22.00	22.00	[2]22.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	[2]25.00	[4]33.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]24.00	29.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Brown. [4] Rolled.

Seeds

SEED MARKETS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS WEEK

Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Sudan Grass Higher—Alfalfa and Millet Prices Somewhat Weaker.

The recent active demand for millet and sorgo seed abated somewhat during the week ending May 6, and prices were reported to be a little weaker. A fair volume of fill-in orders for alsike clover and a paucity of large spot stocks resulted in an advance of 25¢–50¢ in several markets, while red clover declined an equal amount in the same markets. No seeds were exported from New York or Baltimore. Imports were small except for alfalfa seed at New York.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Large seedsmen were still receiving small, scattering orders for red and alsike clover from North Central and Eastern States. The carryover of these seeds in this country is expected to be small but in France and Italy, according to recent reports, the carryover of red clover will be larger than expected. Apparently the demand for clover seed for reseeding in drought-stricken areas of Europe was not so large as anticipated by European seedsmen last fall and winter.

CLOVER SEED IMPORTED.

Approximately 44,000 lbs. of red clover and 122,800 lbs. of crimson clover, subject to the seed importation act, were received at New York from Italy. About 22,000 lbs. of crimson clover from France, 45,800 lbs. of white clover from Germany, 63,100 lbs. of alfalfa from South Africa and 558,800 lbs. of alfalfa from Argentina were received at New York during the week.

A report from France, dated Apr. 22, states that the stocks of crimson clover in that country are exhausted and that the prospects for the new crop are below average. Prices for alfalfa seed eased off a little with the continued arrivals of imported seed and the lighter demand common at this time of the year.

Grasses.—Timothy seed prices were 10¢–25¢ per 100 lbs. higher in several markets and unchanged but firm in other markets. The domestic demand has held up well. Prices for Canada bluegrass, orchard grass, and the rye grasses showed a weaker tendency and in a few markets were lower than during the previous week. Kentucky bluegrass continued to be the leader among the grasses and considerable interest is already being evinced in the new crop which will be harvested next month.

STEADY RISE HALTED.

Millets and sorgos.—The gradual but steady rise in millet and sorgo seed prices was halted when orders began to fall off, and prices remained at approximately the same level as a week ago. Many fields in the Mississippi Valley and Southwestern States are too wet for planting corn and dealers in those States anticipate a good demand for Sudan grass, millet, and sorgo seed as soon as the soil has dried out sufficiently. Stocks of Sudan grass held in the country were reported to be small. Prices were higher in a few markets but mostly unchanged in important Missouri Valley markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAY 6, 1922.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. May 7, 1921.	Av. for U. S. May 8, 1920.
Clovers:	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	23.50	23.00	24.50	23.50	22.90	23.25	22.50	24.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	21.00	19.30	48.25
Alsike clover	98.3	91	17.50	18.00	21.00	18.50	18.35	18.50	17.50	20.00	18.50	18.00	20.00	20.00	21.75	50.00
White clover	96.9	91	35.00	33.00	.....	36.00	38.00	37.00	34.00	40.00	42.00	48.00	40.00	10.00	60.55	61.15
Crimson clover	98.2	91	12.50	11.00	12.50	.....	.....	12.25	12.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	7.75	12.10
Sweet clover	98.9	90	8.50	8.50	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	8.25	9.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.00	10.00	31.55
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	13.00	20.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	28.00	35.00
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50	19.50	19.75	19.50	20.50	19.00	18.50	17.50	18.00	19.10	38.05
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	6.80	7.15	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.75	6.25	6.35	6.50	7.25	6.90	7.10	12.85
Red top	93.2	90	22.50	21.50	24.00	24.50	25.50	23.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	.....	15.30	18.65
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	60.00	55.00	52.00	54.00	59.00	58.00	60.00	56.00	.....	55.00	51.00	.....	32.40	28.90
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	34.00	.....	37.50	43.00	39.00	35.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.00	17.00	18.00	18.50	20.00	18.00	16.75	18.00	20.00	18.00	19.00	.....	15.20	24.15
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	8.50	8.50	10.00	9.75	.....	10.00	9.90	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.25	.....	8.05	.....
Perennial ryo grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	10.25	.....	10.50	10.60	11.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	7.90	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	27.00	28.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.00	23.00	20.00	.....	.....	17.50	20.00	.....	14.00	19.00	.....	21.50	35.65
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	15.25	28.70
Millets:																
Golden millet	98.8	93	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	2.85	3.00	2.75	2.00	2.00	.....	2.70	6.00
Common millet	98	93	3.00	.....	.....	2.75	2.75	.....	2.50	2.75	2.25	2.00	1.80	.....	2.30	4.00
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.25	2.25	2.25	2.75	.....	1.90	3.75
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	4.00	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	3.00	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	8.00
Japanese millet	96.4	89	4.25	5.00	.....	4.00	4.50	.....	4.50	4.25	.....	4.50	4.75	.....	7.40	14.00
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.35	2.75	2.25	2.00	.....	1.95	3.70
Sorgos ("cane"):																
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	3.00	4.00	.....	.....	3.00	3.25	3.15	2.85	2.25	3.00	.....	2.25	3.15
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	2.90	2.40	3.25	.....	2.25	3.45
Grain sorghums:																
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.60	2.50	.....	1.85	3.45
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	2.50	.....	1.90	3.45
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	7.50	7.00	.....	6.50	6.50	6.35	6.50	6.75	6.25	6.50	.....	3.45	12.75
Rape	99.2	92	7.25	7.25	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.50	8.50	9.00	10.00	.....	8.35	11.10
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	13.50	.....	14.00	15.00	17.00	.....	15.50	17.50	18.00	.....	15.00	.....	11.90	29.65
Common vetch	98.7	92	.....	5.00	6.00	5.25	8.00	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	8.25	.....	7.45	9.90
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	5.00	.....	5.50	6.50	.....	5.25	5.75	6.00	.....	.....	.....	3.95	5.85
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	3.75	4.50	.....	.....	6.00	10.30
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.30	.....	4.25	3.75	4.25	5.00	4.60	4.00	.....	.....	5.40	9.10
Seed grains:																
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	1.40	1.40	.90	.....	1.50	.90	1.60	1.10	1.35	1.65	.....	1.80	3.25
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.00	1.90	.....	1.75	1.65	.....	2.15	3.70
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.70	.....	.80	.....	.60	.55	.60	.65	.75	.....	.....	.70	1.45
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	.....	1.10	.90	.....	.90	.85	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	1.30	2.20
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.50	.....	1.40	.....	1.35	.....	1.75	1.35	.....	.....	.....	1.80	2.55
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.60	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	1.75	2.15

Retail Prices of Some Seeds Higher during April—Others Lower.

Retail seed prices on May 1 in the various geographical divisions included in the accompanying table averaged higher for a small majority of the seeds than on Apr. 1. However, only in the case of Kentucky bluegrass did reports from every division indicate uniformly higher prices on May 1. With every other kind of seed prices varied, being higher in some divisions, the same in others, and lower in still others.

The late forage-crop seeds, such as millet, sorgo, and Sudan grass, in addition to Kentucky bluegrass and cowpeas, showed the most consistent increases in retail prices during April. In almost all sections of the country the sowing season was two to four weeks later than usual, mostly on account of heavy rains and cold weather. The inclement weather was instrumental in decreasing the demand for oats, grass, and clover seed in many sections, which has made and will continue to make necessary the substitution of late forage-crop seeds for these.

The demand for seeds that are regularly sown in the early spring was practically over in most sections on or before May 1. Because of an abundance of moisture in sections which failed to get their regular crops planted in time and because of floods and the abandonment of large acreages of winter wheat and other crops, a brisk demand for Sudan grass, millet, and sorgo seed is anticipated by many retail seed dealers. A good demand for cowpeas and soy beans is expected in some localities which have been too wet for the sowing of oats.

Retail Prices of Field Seeds of High Quality, By Geographical Divisions, May 1, 1922.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	North and Middle Atlantic.	East Central.	North Central.	West Central.	Southwestern.	North Pacific.
Clovers:						
Red clover	26.95	25.85	25.45	23.30	27.10	28.00
Alsike clover	22.60	21.50	22.75	22.00	21.65	25.35
White clover	50.05	51.10	50.35	53.50	56.95	60.00
Sweet clover	12.05	12.05	10.10	12.50	13.90	15.65
Alfalfa	22.55	22.05	22.75	18.95	21.85	23.75
Grasses:						
Timothy	8.90	8.50	7.60	7.90	12.65	11.00
Redtop	27.35	26.55	29.35	26.35	23.70	29.45
Kentucky bluegrass	55.20	56.20	56.25	54.40	61.55	64.60
Orchard grass	23.65	22.90	24.90	22.55	23.10	27.70
Millets:						
Golden millet	4.60	4.20	3.65	3.15	3.90	7.10
Common millet	4.75	3.45	3.15	2.60	3.05	7.10
Siberian millet	4.35	3.35	3.90	2.90	3.60	7.45
Hungarian millet	4.80	3.96	4.00	3.40	.....	9.15
Japanese millet	7.25	6.55	5.50	5.80	5.65	10.45
Sorgos ("cane"):						
Amber sorgo	4.35	4.30	4.35	3.30	3.80	7.35
Orange sorgo	4.00	4.30	4.60	3.05	4.10	8.85
Sudan grass	7.85	7.50	7.40	7.15	6.35	10.25
Rape	12.10	11.60	11.20	11.95	12.60	13.35
Vetches:						
Hairy vetch	15.70	16.10	17.65	15.45	17.50	14.95
Common vetch	7.70	8.60	7.60	9.85	11.35	8.05
Cowpeas	5.40	4.85	6.95	5.80	4.95	8.00
Soy beans	4.95	4.60	6.40	5.50	6.90	9.65
Seed potatoes	3.35	3.10	2.65	2.75	4.75	2.50
Seed grains:						
Seed corn	2.10	1.95	1.90	1.60	2.05	3.95
Seed wheat	2.65	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.80	1.55
Seed oats	.90	.60	.55	.50	.70	.75
Seed barley	1.75	1.05	.75	.85	1.25	1.15
Seed rye	2.20	1.50	1.40	1.15	1.55	1.40
Seed buckwheat	1.75	1.90	1.65	2.10	2.40	.....

Grain

WHEAT PRICES UNSETTLED AND LOWER; CORN MARKETS STEADY

Visible Supplies of All Grains Show Decreases—Export Sales Light During Past Week.

The wheat market for the week ending May 6 was very unsettled, chiefly because of the uncertainty as to the relative weight of the factors influencing the May future prices. The larger arrivals of wheat at Chicago, together with the numerous reports of large shipments to that market from Omaha and Kansas City and other western markets, weakened the May option prices, and at the close on May 6 that option showed a decline of 3c under the price quoted Apr. 29. July wheat also was lower, closing at $1.24.

The market showed considerable strength the earlier part of the week. Receipts were light and smaller deliveries on the May contracts were expected, but later the market declined as weather and crop conditions showed improvement and foreign and milling demand became lighter. Total deliveries of May wheat at Chicago during the week were reported at 2,081,000 bus.

The corn futures market fluctuated over a narrow range during the week and closed on Saturday at 61c, the same as at the close on Apr. 29. May deliveries of corn at Chicago totaled 3,505,000 bus. for the week.

The cash wheat market was generally weak, partially in sympathy with futures, but also because of the light flour demand which caused mills to buy sparingly, and because of a lack of export demand. Receipts were also larger than for some time. Chicago received 842 cars, the majority of which were said to have been shipped from Omaha, Kansas City, and other Missouri River points. Elevator interests were the best buyers.

Stocks of wheat in store at Kansas City decreased 587,000 bus. during the week and it was reported that most of this wheat, together with a large part of the current receipts, was shipped out to Chicago to be applied on contracts for May deliveries in that market. There was a fair milling demand, mostly from northwestern mills, for the dark high protein varieties of wheat. Local mills bought limited amounts for current needs. Some slight improvement was reported in the flour demand for late June shipment as bakers and jobbers prepared to lay in a supply of old flour for use during the early milling period of the new crop.

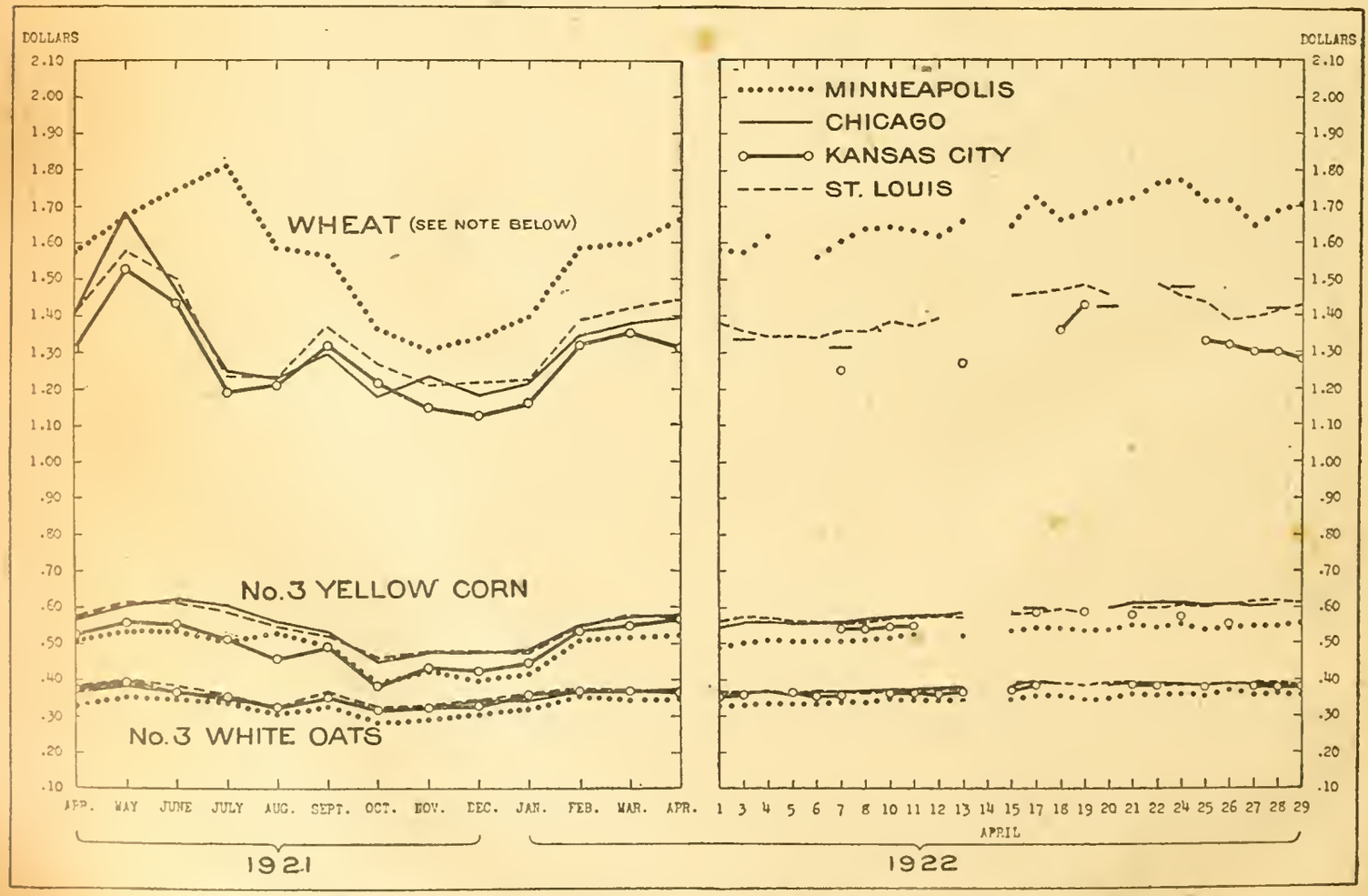
Very little old wheat was sold for export but New York reports a fair export demand for Manitoba, durum, and new winter wheat for summer shipment. The scarcity of choice grades of all kinds of wheat made buyers cautious, and it was difficult to sell the small amount of this quality available because of the high premiums asked. The opening of lake and canal transportation is expected to lower prices in the eastern markets because of the lower transportation charges.

Corn receipts increased during the week under review, 1,170 cars being received at Chicago, 286 at Kansas City, and 319 for the 5 days ending May 5 at St. Louis. The movement of corn for the crop year to date has been unusually heavy. During the past 5 months 101,000,000 bus. of corn were distributed through the Chicago market, compared with 63,000,000 bus. for the corresponding time last year.

The total primary receipts of the 1921 corn crop to date have been 214,000,000 bus., with a total increase in the visible supply of only 17,000,000 bus. This indicates that 197,000,000 bus. have been absorbed to date, compared with 125,000,000 bus. for the same period in 1921, which, in turn, indicates how rapidly the crop is being marketed. This is considered one of the strengthening factors in the market.

The visible corn supply decreased 2,856,000 bus. to 32,708,000 bus. during the week. There was a good demand at Chicago, especially for white corn, from mills and corn products manufacturers. Elevator operators also bought fair amounts. Consuming demand was light at Kansas City and sales were on small scattered orders from southern

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



Note.—No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis.

and nearby consumers. The corn market developed independent strength at Cincinnati because of an urgent demand from millers for the best grades of both white and yellow.

The market for oats was steady, with a fair to good demand from interior distributors and consumers. Chicago reported sales for shipment of about 750,000 bus. to New England and eastern points. Elevator stocks are rather heavy. There are 16,825,000 bus. in store at Chicago, according to reports.

Exports of all grains were light for the current week. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased 4,696,000 to 51,832,000 bus., compared with 74,584,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year. Total stocks of wheat, corn, and oats in Chicago elevators were reported as 28,473,000 bus.

The Canadian visible supply of wheat was given as 44,624,289 bus., and stocks in store at Fort William and Port Arthur as 26,803,254 bus.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only, Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending May 6, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1]	331	1,248	285	60	435
Gulf ports[2]	415	415	.....	.....	246
Pacific ports[3]	355	.....	.....	200	.....
Total	1,101	1,663	285	260	681
Previous week	1,283	2,382	688	83	890
Corresponding week last year	4,834	1,703	.....	420	139
Total July 1, 1921, to May 6, 1922	171,983	87,972	5,431	21,062	13,400
Corresponding period last year	233,514	33,397	2,635	18,944	32,312

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	May	139½	141¼	143⅝	145	142½	139½
	July	126⅛	128⅛	128⅝	128½	127⅛	124⅞
Corn	May	61	61⅞	61⅞	62⅜	62¾	62
	July	64¾	65⅜	65⅝	66⅜	66	64⅞
Oats	May	36⅛	36⅞	37⅜	37¾	37⅞	37½
	July	39⅞	39⅞	40⅛	40⅜	40⅜	40
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May	124½	126⅞	129¼	130¾	128½	126
	July	117	119¼	119½	119⅝	118⅝	116⅛
Corn	May	54⅝	55½	56⅛	56⅝	57	56¼
	July	58½	59⅛	59¾	60¼	60⅛	59⅛
Oats	May	35	35⅛	35¼	35⅞	36	35¾
	July	37⅜	37¼	37¾	38⅜	38¼	38

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 406.)

Hominy feed.—A good demand for hominy feed was reported from Buffalo and Cincinnati, while in other markets the demand was rather small. Offerings, however, fell off, and this, together with the strength in the corn market, gave a strong tone to the market. The volume of trading was limited, however, and sellers were not crowding their stocks upon the market. Feed for June shipment was offered at $1 above spot prices.

Alfalfa meal.—Offerings of alfalfa meal were light and the demand was confined to scattered orders from consumers for immediate needs. Large-order buyers apparently were waiting for the arrival of the new crop meal upon the market.

Beet pulp.—Beet pulp continued scarce and in good demand in eastern and southern markets at around $40 per ton. Dried beet pulp from Holland, it was reported, could be imported at about $48 per ton.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, May 5, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	143	141½	143½	145	.....	142¾
	No. 2	141½	141¼	143¼	145½	144¾	141½
	No. 3	138	.....	.....	.....	139½	137¼
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	143¾	140½	.....	.....	144¾	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	140	.....	143½	.....	145	141¾
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	141	140½	138
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	170	171	177	177	170	171
	No. 2	168	165	172	168	167	163
	No. 3	159	160	162	164	164	155
	No. 4	154	153	159	152	155	152
Nor. Spg.	No. 1	164	.....	166½	.....	166	163
	No. 3	156	.....	148	152	153	149
	No. 4	145	.....	148	140	142	143
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	141	156	156¾	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	149¾	150	154⅞	156	148⅝	156
	No. 3	141	149	154	.....	144	154½
	No. 4	.....	145	153	.....	158	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	133	132¾	136⅜	135¾	136⅜	132
	No. 2	134¼	135½	137¾	140¼	139	133½
	No. 3	134	135½	136⅜	139⅝	143½	135⅜
	No. 4	127	131⅝	134¾	136	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	128	130	132	.....	132	.....
	No. 3	124	124	127¼	122	128	127½
	No. 4	.....	.....	122⅞	.....	125½	125
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	130	133¾	133	137¾	.....	133¾
	No. 2	131½	131⅞	.....	137¾	135½	133¼
	No. 3	128⅜	129¾	134	134¾	134	129¾
	No. 4	.....	128	.....	125	133	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	131	132½	135	134	131
	No. 2	.....	130	.....	134	133	130
	No. 4	124	.....	126	.....	130	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	143	144	145	143½	145	145½
	No. 3	135½	137¾	134½	137¾	138½	135
	No. 4	130	131	131	135	.....	135
CORN.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	64½	63¼	63¼	64	64¼	64
	No. 3	62	62½	62½	63¼	63¼	63
	No. 4	60¾	60	61¾	62¾	62½	62¼
Yellow	No. 1	63	62¾	.....	63¾	64¼	64¼
	No. 2	62¼	62½	63	63¾	64⅛	63¾
	No. 3	61½	61½	62	63	63¼	62¾
	No. 4	59¾	59¾	61¼	60¾	61¾	62
Mixed	No. 2	61¾	62	62½	63¼	63½	63¼
	No. 3	60¾	61	61½	62¾	62¾	62¾
	No. 4	60	59¾	60	61	61½	62
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 2	56¾	56½	.....	57¾	58	57¾
	No. 3	55½	54½	54¼	55¾	56¼	56¼
	No. 4	.....	53	53	54¼	.....	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	56¼	56	56¾	57	57¾	57⅝
Yellow	No. 2	57	56⅞	57⅞	58¼	58½	59
Mixed	No. 2	56⅜	56	56⅝	57	57⅝	58
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	53½	54	.....	.....	55	.....
	No. 2	54	54	54	54½	55	54½
	No. 3	53½	.....	53½	54	54⅞	54⅛
Yellow	No. 1	54½	54½	54¾	.....	55¾	55½
	No. 2	54⅛	54½	54⅞	55	55¼	55½
	No. 3	53¾	54	54	51¾	55½	55
	No. 4	53¼	53	53	53½	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 2	53	53½	53⅜	53½	54⅜	54¼
	No. 3	53¼	52⅝	53	53¼	.....	53¾
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	61½	.....	62½	63
	No. 2	60½	61	61½	62½	62½	62¼
	No. 3	.....	.....	59½	60½	60½	62
	No. 4	58½	.....	.....	56½	.....	56½
Yellow	No. 2	62½	62	63½	63¼	63½	62½
	No. 3	61	61¼	61½	61½	61¾	62
	No. 4	61½	60½	60	.....	60¾	60¾
OATS.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	43	44	.....	43½	43¾	44
	No. 2	40¾	40¾	41	41½	41½	41¾
	No. 3	39¾	38¾	39	39¼	39½	39¾
	No. 4	37½	37½	37¾	38	38¼	38
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	36½	36	.....	37¾	37½	37¾
	No. 3	36	35½	35¾	36½	36½	36¼
	No. 4	35¼	35	35¾	36¼	36¼	36
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	39	39	.....	39½	40	.....
	No. 3	38	38	38½	38½	.....	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	35½	36	.....	36⅞	37⅛	37½
	No. 4	35	35½	.....	36⅞	37	36¾
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	.....	39¾	40	40¾	41	41¾
	No. 3	38½	38½	40	40	40½	41
	No. 4	38	38½	38½	39	39½	39½
RYE.							
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		.....	108½	108	109¼	108	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	102	101¾	102¼	102¾	102¾	103½

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 406.)

season is expected to result in an enlarged demand for the best grades of timothy and light clover mixed hays.

A feature of the Chicago market was the fact that most of the arrivals during the week were consigned shipments, whereas only a short time ago receipts were composed almost entirely of hay bought to arrive by the local dealers. Good grades sold at firm prices and tracks were kept well cleaned up.

SIGNS OF WEAKENING SHOWN.

Alfalfa.—The offerings of alfalfa hay for prompt shipment from southern Oklahoma caused buyers at Kansas City to hold off purchasing to await the arrival of new hay, and this had a tendency to weaken the market for the old hay. Rains are retarding the movement of new alfalfa, however, and dealers do not expect much new hay upon the Kansas City market before about the middle of June. Scattered orders were sufficient to absorb the current receipts at fairly firm prices.

A good demand continued for a limited amount of choice alfalfa at Chicago and in near-by consuming territories, and receipts were not sufficient to fill it. The alfalfa market was strong at San Francisco because of the backward season, but weak at Los Angeles because of the liberal receipts of new hay from near-by territory. Prices were about on an equal price basis at the two markets, however.

Prairie.—The prairie market was also dull at Kansas City as the demand from consumers for feeding during their spring work was not up to expectations. At Omaha the increased receipts were readily absorbed by an increased demand at current quotations. Poor hay sold rather slowly at rather heavy discounts.

The demand for prairie from the consuming sections of Wisconsin and northern Minnesota which was recently heavy at Minneapolis was reported as practically stopped, and the heavy receipts from Kansas and Nebraska which arrived during the week caused a decline of about $1.50 per ton in the market price. The local demand was not sufficient to maintain the market price of the previous week.

Straw.—Straw receipts were very light, and the market generally ruled firm, especially for rye straw. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston, $17.50, Philadelphia $16.50, Baltimore $13.50, Pittsburgh $17, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $14, Minneapolis $11, Kansas City $8.75; No. 1 oats—Boston $18.50, Philadelphia $16.50, Baltimore $14.50, Pittsburgh $17, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $15.50, Minneapolis $12.50, Kansas City $8.75; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $35.50, New York $37.50, Philadelphia $34, Baltimore $27.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $17, Cincinnati $13, Chicago $16.50, Minneapolis $12.50.

Sweden Increases Winter Wheat Crop.

The production of winter wheat in Sweden for 1921 was 11,219,000 bus., compared with 9,284,000 bus. in 1920, according to the Swedish official crop publication. The area planted was about the same in both years, but the yield per acre in 1921 was a little more than 38 bus. per acre compared with a yield of about 32 bus. in 1920.

Cotton

CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY SHOWN BY MARKET; PRICE GAINS MADE

Spot Sales Largest for Any Single Week since October, 1921—Export Sales Heavier.

The cotton market during the week ending May 6 witnessed considerable activity with prices showing net advances of approximately $5 a bale above those of the previous week. The main feature was the discussion by the trade of the weather map and commercial crop reports. Commercial reports as to the probable increase in acreage range from 3% to 15% over last year. A more optimistic feeling was reported among both domestic and foreign spinners but the hand-to-mouth buying policy still seems to prevail.

Exports for the week were 125,848 bales compared with 93,570 bales for the corresponding period last year. The total exports so far this season are more than 650,000 bales over those for the same period last season. The takings of American cotton by Great Britain are on the increase.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 18.01¢ per lb. on May 6, compared with 17.03¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.66¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 109 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 116 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.79d. per lb. on May 5, compared with 10.06d. at the close of the previous week and 8.10d. for the corresponding day last year.

The demand for spot cotton in the South increased. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets totaled 81,048 bales, the largest number reported for any one week since October. The sales last week totaled 50,285 bales and for the corresponding week in 1921, 86,380 bales. The total sales in the 10 designated spot markets from Aug. 1 to May 6, were 2,842,950 bales, compared with 2,685,903 bales for the corresponding period in 1921.

Closing Future Prices for May 6 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
May	40.28	12.69	19.30	39.65	12.37	18.16
July	38.18	13.13	18.69	38.00	12.77	18.23
October	35.80	13.69	18.83	35.61	13.26	18.29
December	34.93	14.01	18.84	34.78	13.49	18.25

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to May 5.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,348,581	1,377,019
France	613,803	477,039
Germany	1,154,554	944,366
Italy	339,396	427,933
Japan	715,691	342,486
China	77,966	16,580
Spain	259,501	213,445
Belgium	137,680	167,406
Other countries	176,387	206,118
Total	4,823,559	4,172,392

Exports for the week ending May 5 amounted to 125,848 bales, compared with 96,156 bales the previous week and 93,570 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 6, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending May 6, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	125	250	175	179
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	175	150	150	100	175	150	138
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	125	100	100	75	100	100	94
Strict Middling	50	38	38	50	75	75	75	50	50	50	55
Middling	18.13	18.00	18.13	17.50	18.00	18.00	17.75	18.15	18.30	18.12	18.01
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	58
Low Middling	150	125	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	250	225	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	225
Good Ordinary [2]	350	325	250	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	323
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 8
Strict Middling	50	75	50	75	75	50	75	75	75	50	65
Middling [2]	150	175	150	175	175	150	175	175	175	200	170
Strict Low Middling [2]	250	263	225	250	275	225	250	250	250	250	249
Low Middling [2]	350	363	300	325	375	300	325	325	325	325	331
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	131
Strict Middling [2]	250	213	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	226
Middling [2]	350	388	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	319
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	150	163	150	150	125	125	175	175	175	225	161
Strict Middling [2]	250	263	225	225	175	225	250	250	250	275	239
Middling [2]	350	363	300	300	225	325	325	325	325	325	316
Sales for week, bales	7,370	1,899	2,415	1,160	8,300	5,687	22,262	15,011	8,916	8,028	[4] 81,048

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to May 5.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,153,971	5,358,204
Port stocks	894,061	1,492,837
Interior receipts	6,483,987	6,437,800
Interior stocks	965,883	1,545,200
Into sight	8,942,519	9,340,595
Northern spinners' takings	1,859,286	1,540,038
Southern spinners' takings	3,219,056	2,258,425
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,324,118	4,472,895

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on May 5 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1891	8.88	1902	9.50	1913	11.85
1892	7.31	1903	10.85	1914	12.90
1893	7.81	1904	13.80	1915	10.05
1894	7.25	1905	7.95	1916	12.60
1895	6.81	1906	11.80	1917	20.10
1896	8.38	1907	11.50	1918	26.75
1897	7.62	1908	10.40	1919	29.20
1898	6.38	1909	10.90	1920	41.75
1899	6.12	1910	15.25	1921	12.95
1900	9.00	1911	15.45	1922	19.80
1901	8.19	1912	11.50		

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	$17\frac{3}{4}$
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	$16\frac{3}{4}$
Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	21
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	21
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	19
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	20
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	21
Middling to Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	23
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	22
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	21
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	24
Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	24
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	25
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	26
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	28
Memphis:	
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	20
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	21
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	26
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	23
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	30

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 18.12¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 18¢ at Memphis on May 6, 1922, and 11.88¢ per lb. at New Orleans and $11\frac{1}{4}$¢ at Memphis on May 7, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	150	100	200	50
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	375	200	450	350
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	550	525	700	650
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	800	800	900	.....

Quotations reported on May 6 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb; No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 32¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 32¢ per lb. for grade No. 2, and 31¢ for grade No. 3.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on May 5, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	3	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	548	62	139	244
Good Middling	6,605	1,816	690	2,022
Strict Middling	24,687	12,328	4,142	8,716
Middling	33,203	42,144	9,633	13,161
Strict Low Middling	17,940	38,841	5,014	12,083
Low Middling	3,587	9,446	803	3,977
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,907	3,602	906	2,303
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,259	3,009	982	2,067
Good Middling Yellow Stained	16	32	4	3
Total	91,755	111,283	22,313	44,579

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on May 5, at the port of New York were 118,287 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 129,695 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 232,607 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 400,415 bales.

Foreign Markets

BUTTER IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SHOWS GAIN

Nearly 400,000,000 Pounds Imported during 1921—Sources of Supply Shift since 1913.

The total imports of butter into the United Kingdom during 1921 amounted to 394,688,000 lbs., an amount more than double the imports of 1920 when 190,647,000 lbs. were imported. The 1921 imports, however, were still 69,000,000 lbs. below the 1913 figure when the quantity imported amounted to 463,571,000 lbs.

The 1921 imports seem to indicate that the United Kingdom is getting back to a pre-war basis as a butter importing nation. That the United Kingdom is the world's greatest dairy market is evidenced by the fact that butter and cheese from Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Netherlands, Canada, France, and Italy can be purchased at any time on all of the large markets of the country.

AMERICA'S SHARE OF TRADE.

The share of the United States in this trade was 213,920 lbs. in 1921, compared with 18,368 lbs. in 1913. During 1920 the United Kingdom imported 4,173,000 lbs. of butter from the United States and during 1919 about 24,247,000 lbs.

Continental Europe has experienced a great slump in butter production since 1914. Russia, which in 1913 supplied 84,159,000 lbs. to the United Kingdom, no longer figures as a source of supply. The sources of the British butter supply have shifted since the war from continental Europe to Australasia, Argentina, and Canada.

The following table giving the butter imports of the United Kingdom for the calendar years 1913, 1920, and 1921 show the changes in the sources of supply since 1913:

Country from which imported.	1913	1920	1921
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Russia	84,158,368	2,162,496	.....
Sweden	37,221,072	448	90,496
Denmark	191,157,008	91,534,016	140,019,712
Netherlands	17,155,264	11,487,504	7,063,280
France	27,840,848	978,208	60,704
United States	18,368	4,173,232	213,920
Argentina	8,110,816	15,552,544	44,951,648
Australia	65,900,688	25,044,208	103,936,672
Canada	91,056	3,599,680	4,831,456
New Zealand	28,186,256	30,845,472	79,450,672
Other countries	3,731,392	5,268,928	14,069,216
Total	463,571,136	190,646,736	394,687,776

Australia Sets Standards for Exports of Dairy Products.

The Australian Government has recently issued revised regulations prohibiting the exportation of butter and cheese unless graded and marked with an approval stamp by officers appointed for that purpose.

According to the revised regulations butter for export shall be divided into five grades as follows: Choicest, First Grade, Second Grade, Third Grade, and Pastry. The cheese standards compel all cheese intended for export to conform to one of four grades: Choicest, First Grade, Second Grade, and Third Grade.

A copy of the Australian dairy export standards may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; ask for file number T. C. 4122.

Number of Farms Owned by Occupants in England Shows Increase.

The number of farms in England and Wales entirely or mainly owned by the people living on them increased from 48,665 in 1919 to 70,469 in 1921, according to agricultural statistics for 1921 published by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This is an increase of nearly 45% in two years and gives some idea of the extent to which farms and holdings have been bought for occupation by those who were formerly either tenants or were not engaged in agriculture. The following table shows the number of holdings in England and Wales owned or mainly owned by the occupiers in 1919 and 1921 and the per cent of increase:

Size of holdings.	Number.		Per cent increase 1921 over 1919.
	1919	1921	
1–5 acres	10,453	12,028	15.1
5–20 acres	13,786	18,635	35.2
20–50 acres	8,346	13,069	56.6
50–100 acres	6,380	10,769	68.8
100–150 acres	3,463	5,844	68.8
150–300 acres	4,216	7,170	70.1
Over 300 acres	2,021	2,954	46.2
Total	48,665	70,469	44.8

The total area under crops and grass in 1913 amounted to 27,129,000 acres of which 2,891,000 acres were owned by the occupiers. In 1921 the total area was 26,144,000 acres of which 5,232,000 were owned by the occupiers. Thus, while the proportion of the total area in England and Wales under crops and grass owned by occupiers in 1913 was only 10.7%, it was just 20% in 1921, a change of considerable economic interest.

Exports of Sugar from Czechoslovakia.

The total quantity of sugar exported from Czechoslovakia during the 1920–21 season amounted to 456,767 short tons compared with 375,351 short tons during the 1919–20 season. France provided the most important market, having taken 105,300 tons during the 1920–21 season compared with 166,229 tons during the 1919–20 season.

None of this sugar reached the United States during the 1920–21 season, although 3,696 tons were marketed here during 1919–20.

Statistics of the total sugar production in Czechoslovakia for the 1921–22 season are not yet available but it is reported that 3,830,492 short tons of sugar beets have been used from which approximately 705,472 tons of raw sugar were produced. During the 1920–21 season the production of sugar in that country amounted to 790,614 tons.

EXPORTS OF HORSES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1921.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Destination.	Number.	Value.
Belgium	72	$29,700
France	72	34,000
Germany	579	219,850
Netherlands	172	78,725
Spain	548	95,675
England	346	181,525
Bermuda	381	59,322
Canada	3,785	574,962
Mexico	10,330	583,825
Cuba	939	148,423
Dominican Republic	26	10,356
Japan	22	21,200
All other countries	49	25,275
Total	17,321	2,032,838

No Grain Exports From Russia Expected for at Least Five Years.

Russia will not be in a position to export grain for at least five years, according to a report received from a special representative of the Department of Commerce in Milan, Italy. This report emphasizes the fact that under the best of pre-war conditions, especially during the period from 1909 to 1913 when the aggregate yields of wheat and rye were very good, the exports of these crops taken together did not exceed 10% of their total yields. In other words, approximately 90% of the total quantity of wheat and rye produced in Russia was required for home consumption.

The occupation of the large estates by the peasants and the grain requisitioning policy that followed is said to have resulted in a considerable reduction in the area devoted to the various crops. It has been conservatively estimated that it will require at least three years to restore live stock and farm equipment to pre-war conditions. It should, however, be remembered that before Russia can be in a position to export any considerable quantities of wheat and rye a surplus over and above the country's food and seed requirements will first have to be produced and accumulated.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING MARCH, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Destination.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.	*Barrels.*
Belgium	972,478	1,764
Finland	.....	40,861
France	48,000	.....
Germany	226,686	236,494
Italy	1,443,407	2,457
Netherlands	1,163,874	84,727
Portugal	254,000	834
Turkey in Europe	.....	164,425
Ukraine	.....	27,877
United Kingdom	2,028,773	284,524
Mexico	247,218	25,092
Cuba	116	106,112
Brazil	2	40,182
Peru	29,866	6,902
China	99,000	4,793
Far Eastern Republic	183,333	200
Hongkong	.....	51,397
Japan	902,626	63,601
Philippine Islands	.....	41,755
Egypt	.....	27,294
All others	45,858	283,411
Total	7,645,237	1,494,702

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING MARCH, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Eggs in shell.	Dried or frozen eggs.	Egg albumen.
	Dozen.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
England	1	130,897	.....
Canada	1,050	38,480	213,954
China	.....	162,762	.....
Hongkong	13,595	2,183	.....
Japan	.....	15	27,695
Australia	180	.....	.....
Total	14,826	334,337	241,649

EXPORTS OF EGGS DURING MARCH, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Eggs in shell.	Dried or frozen eggs.	Egg albumen.
	Dozen.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
England	.....	146,320	50
Canada	1,387,770	13,700	380
Panama	71,490	.....	.....
Mexico	44,126	.....	200
Cuba	779,014	10	.....
All others	26,506	5,751	250
Total	2,708,906	165,781	880

Crop Reports

WINTER WHEAT CROP FORECAST.

(Concluded from front page.)

with last year's final estimate of 57,918,000 bus., the 1920 final estimate of 60,490,000 bus., and the average for the past 10 years of 57,060,000 bus.

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 91.7% of a normal condition, compared with 89.0% on Apr. 1, 92.5% on May 1, 1921, and the average for the past 10 years on May 1 of 90.2%.

The expected hay acreage in 1922 is about 74,345,000 acres, of which 58,753,000 acres are in tame hay and 15,592,000 acres in wild hay. The May 1 production forecast is 103,579,000 tons, compared with an estimated production of 96,802,000 tons in 1921, and 105,315,000 tons in 1920. The 10-year average is 97,331,000 tons.

CONDITION OF MEADOW LANDS.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 90.1%, compared with 91.5% on May 1, 1921, and the 10-year average on May 1 of 89.8%.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 84.5%, compared with 91.8% on May 1, 1921, and the 10-year average on May 1 of 85.6%.

Of spring plowing, 63.5% was completed up to May 1, compared with 77.8% on May 1, 1921, and the 10-year average on May 1 of 70.0%.

Of spring planting, 53.6% was completed up to May 1, compared with 63.5% on May 1, 1921, and the 10-year average on May 1 of 57.8%.

Stocks of Hay on Farms on May 1 Below Average.

Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 are estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 10,792,000 tons (11.1% of crop), compared with 18,771,000 tons (17.8% of crop) on May 1, 1921, and the 5-year average on May 1 of 12,417,000 tons (12.1% of crop).

The record of the estimates of the stocks of hay on farms on May 1, extends back to 1910, during which time the year with the highest stocks was 1921, with 18,771,000 tons, and the year with the lowest stocks was 1912, with 5,732,000 tons.

Stocks of Hay in the United States May 1, 1910–1922.

Year.	Production of all hay preceding year.	Per cent on farms May 1.	Total on farms May 1.	Price per ton May 1 (tame).	Price per ton Apr. 15 (wild).
	1,000 tons.		*1,000 tons.*		
1910...	87,216	11.5	10,053	$12.21	.....
1911...	82,529	12.4	10,222	12.29	.....
1912...	67,071	8.5	5,732	17.64	.....
1913...	90,734	14.9	13,523	11.13	.....
1914...	79,179	12.2	9,631	12.32	.....
1915...	88,686	12.2	10,797	11.82	$8.58
1916...	107,263	13.5	14,452	12.22	7.56
1917...	110,992	11.4	12,659	14.44	10.94
1918...	98,439	11.7	11,476	18.63	14.47
1919...	91,139	9.4	8,559	22.95	18.85
1920...	104,700	10.1	10,618	25.37	16.66
1921...	105,315	17.8	18,771	13.84	8.43
1922...	96,802	11.1	10,792	13.59	8.02

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY FOR MAY.

Crop particulars.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Average, 1913-1917.
Winter wheat:						
Abandonment, per cent	13.7	1.1	11.9	4.6	14.5	10.6
Acres for harvest (1922 preliminary)	37,130,000	50,494,000	40,016,000	42,702,000	38,131,000	34,196,000
Condition May 1	86.4	100.5	79.1	88.8	83.5	87.3
Production (1922 forecast), bushels	565,099,000	760,377,000	610,597,000	587,032,000	584,793,000	555,190,000
Rye:						
Acres for harvest (1922 preliminary)	6,391,000	6,307,000	4,409,000	4,228,000	5,148,000	3,151,000
Condition May 1	85.8	95.4	85.1	92.5	91.7	91.0
Production (1922 forecast), bushels	91,041,000	75,483,000	60,490,000	57,918,000	79,152,000	50,001,000
Hay:						
Acres (tame, 1922 preliminary)	55,755,000	56,888,000	58,101,000	58,742,000	58,753,000	52,026,000
Acres (wild, 1922 preliminary)	15,365,000	17,150,000	15,787,000	15,483,000	15,592,000	16,547,000
Condition (all) May 1	89.6	94.3	89.4	91.5	90.1	89.5
Production (all, 1922, forecast), tons	91,139,000	104,760,000	105,315,000	96,802,000	103,579,000	96,912,000
Stocks on farms May 1, tons	11,476,000	8,559,000	10,618,000	18,771,000	10,792,000	12,212,000
Pastures, condition May 1	83.1	90.3	79.8	91.8	84.5	85.9
Plowing: Per cent done by May 1	77.5	72.7	60.1	77.8	63.5	71.8
Planting: Per cent done by May 1	60.8	61.0	50.2	63.5	53.6	58.8
Horses and mules:						
Loss per 1,000 from disease	16.5	15.7	17.8	14.7	15.7	19.9
Losses, total number	437,372	415,021	448,104	361,442	385,770	503,767
Condition May 1	96.2	95.3	92.9	96.2	94.1	96.4
Cattle (all ages):						
Losses per 1,000 from disease	18.2	17.4	19.5	17.0	17.8	20.2
Losses per 1,000 from exposure	13.3	15.9	18.5	9.2	13.0	14.4
Losses, total number	2,126,625	2,279,154	2,549,980	1,716,303	2,016,003	2,051,739
Condition May 1	95.6	94.8	91.9	95.8	93.2	95.8
Sheep (not including lambs):						
Losses per 1,000 from disease	19.8	19.7	23.7	23.1	21.5	23.4
Losses per 1,000 from exposure	19.3	24.4	34.6	15.6	26.4	29.6
Losses, total number	1,367,805	1,549,864	1,704,317	1,083,659	1,293,303	1,917,742
Condition May 1	96.9	96.0	91.7	95.4	92.8	95.9
Lambs:						
Losses per 1,000 from disease and exposure	49.3	47.7	64.7	45.4	62.4	59.8
Losses, total number	674,130	654,534	632,749	428,716	563,131	833,754
Swine:						
Losses per 1,000 from disease	42.1	41.4	49.8	43.0	54.1	86.6
Losses, total number	2,986,220	3,088,185	2,954,994	2,411,592	3,082,259	5,468,751
Condition May 1	96.3	94.5	92.5	94.6	93.0	93.1
Wheat, farm price May 1, cents per bu	203.6	231.1	251.3	110.7	121.0	130.6
Rye, farm price May 1, cents per bu	221.1	155.5	183.1	105.3	87.6	95.0
Hay, farm price May 1, dollars per ton	17.97	22.31	24.22	13.08	12.98	11.66
Hogs, farm price Apr. 15, dollars per 100 lbs	15.76	17.39	13.73	7.96	8.83	8.81
Beef cattle, farm price Apr. 15, dollars per 100 lbs	9.73	10.81	9.20	6.08	5.53	6.71
Sheep, farm price Apr. 15, dollars per 100 lbs	11.98	11.33	10.66	5.11	6.43	6.40
Wool, farm price Apr. 15, cents per lb	60.0	47.9	51.3	17.9	24.8	24.5

FARM PRICE COMPARISONS.

1921-22 Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Prewar (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.
Wheat	165	150	123	140	128	123	116	121	107	108	107	109	131	132	135
Corn	107	101	92	92	90	87	77	87	65	73	75	77	91	92	92
Oats	104	97	89	91	85	84	77	79	76	78	81	83	91	90	92
Barley	90	85	76	80	82	86	80	75	69	70	71	70	79	82	87
Rye	176	163	146	153	144	140	125	118	102	95	97	97	117	116	121
Buckwheat	164	151	159	153	146	154	153	146	117	114	118	120	121	128	128
Flaxseed	87	82	71	83	87	95	97	97	89	93	93	101	124	126	131
Potatoes	125	114	98	97	94	154	210	199	206	183	173	176	176	167	150
Sweet potatoes	137	137	130	134	136	149	145	127	117	122	120	116	127	120	117
Apples	120	117	126	138	166	217	233	271	295	219	191	176	182	174	186
Hay	119	112	107	102	105	101	101	98	96	98	97	95	98	102	106
Cotton	83	76	75	77	76	77	109	177	167	150	133	127	128	129	126
Butter	162	159	156	125	127	144	148	148	153	145	142	126	134	136	140
Eggs	136	119	121	116	132	155	158	153	173	170	152	122	118	116	126
Chickens	197	193	184	175	177	177	176	172	167	170	173	172	175	169	169
	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	
Hogs	123	105	105	101	112	117	99	99	96	97	98	116	123	116	.....
Beef cattle	120	111	109	104	101	101	93	90	90	89	94	99	103	101	.....
Veal calves	131	114	115	110	109	106	109	108	104	103	107	116	113	107	.....
Sheep	110	101	103	100	95	99	94	92	90	94	99	125	136	127	.....
Lambs	127	117	120	120	121	123	111	109	107	116	127	149	164	163	.....
Cows	134	130	127	121	115	113	134	107	107	107	112	112	112	110	.....
Horses	70	68	68	68	66	66	63	62	60	60	59	59	60	60	.....
Wool	101	99	90	88	89	87	90	92	91	98	97	121	134	138	.....
Beans, dry	133	123	120	122	120	123	131	127	127	124	127	137	167	172	.....
Cabbage	91	100	144	167	154	156	155	165	182	185	180	172	161	152	.....
Onions	96	77	82	110	121	142	169	195	229	244	256	289	307	369	.....
Clover seed	114	111	113	112	112	115	116	119	119	120	119	126	135	135	.....
Timothy seed	73	69	70	75	76	77	68	78	70	76	72	72	72	75	.....
Broom corn	69	66	66	85	79	69	69	77	75	106	69	85	77	72	.....
Cotton seed	85	76	77	78	87	112	140	157	150	137	134	137	147	180	.....
Bran	132	119	110	110	103	100	96	93	91	100	108	112	120	118	.....
Cottonseed meal	126	117	115	119	120	128	134	141	144	144	143	142	150	155	.....
Peanuts	83	70	69	73	75	80	82	87	82	78	78	82	90	78	.....
Peaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	184	192	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	169	205	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CONDITION OF FARM ANIMALS MAY 1, AND ESTIMATED LOSSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, BY STATES.

State.	Horses and mules.					Cattle.							Swine.					Sheep.							Lambs.	
	Losses from disease.			Condition May 1.		Losses from disease.		Losses from exposure.		Losses from disease and exposure, 1922	Condition May 1.		Losses from disease.			Condition May 1.		Losses from disease.		Losses from exposure.		Losses from disease and exposure, 1922	Condition May 1.		Losses from disease and exposure.	
	1922	10-yr av.	1922	1922	10-yr av.	1922	10-yr av.	1922	10-yr av.		1922	10-yr av.	1922	10-yr av.	1922	1922	10-yr av.	1922	10-yr av.	1922	10-yr av.		1922	10-yr av.	1922	10-yr av.
	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Number.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Number.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Number.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Number.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000
Me.	15	17	1,389	95	97	13	14	4	2	4,811	95	97	17	25	1,173	97	98	25	22	9	8	2,584	95	96	37	39
N. H.	12	15	432	98	98	12	14	3	2	2,430	95	98	21	20	630	98	98	12	18	5	5	255	95	98	26	32
Vt.	15	15	1,155	95	98	22	18	6	4	12,516	90	97	27	25	1,566	97	98	25	19	8	5	1,251	91	98	40	36
Mass.	14	16	672	97	98	13	16	4	1	3,774	97	98	30	27	2,280	97	97	13	15	5	4	234	95	97	20	24
R. I.	11	16	66	98	98	14	18	1	1	495	96	97	26	20	312	97	97	10	18	4	3	28	98	97	25	25
Conn.	15	18	555	96	97	20	16	3	2	4,071	95	97	25	25	1,175	97	97	20	14	5	3	175	97	98	37	26
N. Y.	14	19	7,378	96	97	16	20	3	3	39,843	94	96	25	25	13,000	96	97	21	23	5	6	9,854	94	97	43	42
N. J.	16	18	1,248	96	97	21	20	3	3	4,368	96	96	27	40	3,564	96	96	18	16	5	4	184	96	97	28	26
Pa.	14	18	7,686	96	97	15	18	3	4	28,116	95	96	30	33	34,290	95	96	20	23	8	9	10,360	94	96	40	42
Del.	16	19	560	96	96	20	19	6	5	1,248	95	96	49	54	2,000	93	93	18	24	6	8	48	93	94	35	36
Md.	15	19	2,550	95	96	18	18	3	7	6,090	93	95	40	58	11,400	95	94	16	28	13	14	2,233	93	94	44	52
Va.	13	18	5,148	94	96	18	20	7	10	21,850	93	94	32	41	25,760	94	94	29	34	12	17	11,849	93	94	50	61
W. Va.	15	16	2,640	95	95	15	16	7	9	12,540	95	95	25	35	7,325	96	95	26	29	20	16	18,538	92	93	50	53
N. C.	16	20	6,768	94	96	20	21	9	12	18,531	93	95	40	50	50,320	95	94	23	24	13	17	2,448	92	94	35	41
S. C.	16	24	4,704	90	94	20	24	11	16	13,547	87	92	50	54	46,900	90	92	20	21	8	20	504	83	92	20	33
Ga.	20	23	9,900	91	95	22	26	13	21	41,825	89	93	60	85	127,860	92	93	22	26	17	26	2,223	90	93	31	46
Fla.	18	23	1,440	93	96	22	27	20	30	36,498	89	92	55	107	39,875	88	92	27	29	22	32	2,646	90	94	55	54
Ohio	17	18	13,906	95	96	16	16	7	5	43,240	95	96	52	56	148,824	94	94	28	26	12	12	58,720	94	94	50	50
Ind.	18	20	14,472	96	96	18	17	5	7	34,615	95	96	78	84	278,226	92	93	26	29	10	13	16,596	93	94	53	58
Ill.	19	20	25,992	95	96	17	19	4	6	54,642	96	96	78	89	315,588	93	93	25	25	12	10	13,542	94	95	49	50
Mich.	13	16	7,800	95	96	15	14	4	5	29,317	94	96	28	33	29,428	96	96	24	24	8	8	24,992	94	95	54	46
Wis.	10	15	6,600	94	97	14	15	6	4	61,820	93	97	27	28	44,793	95	97	17	18	11	6	7,924	94	97	37	38
Minn.	12	15	10,980	96	97	13	14	4	6	49,657	95	97	47	51	109,510	94	95	20	18	10	9	9,750	95	96	37	36
Iowa.	17	17	23,069	98	97	20	18	5	6	105,675	97	96	79	83	595,134	92	93	22	24	9	10	17,732	96	96	50	46
Mo.	15	17	18,840	95	95	14	17	6	8	53,180	95	95	60	78	221,580	91	91	22	25	13	13	27,370	92	94	56	53
N. Dak.	20	20	16,420	89	95	18	16	21	14	51,090	87	94	23	27	10,005	94	96	22	17	23	18	8,325	91	96	50	38
S. Dak.	15	15	11,970	94	97	18	18	18	17	72,648	92	95	75	58	142,500	94	95	20	19	32	27	26,156	93	96	45	46
Nebr.	18	17	18,684	96	97	25	18	12	13	108,891	96	96	59	63	217,120	92	95	22	17	25	20	15,416	97	96	52	37
Kans.	12	17	15,864	95	95	14	17	7	12	61,593	94	94	35	55	73,955	95	94	15	17	7	16	4,180	95	95	28	32
Ky.	15	19	10,005	95	94	15	21	5	11	20,620	94	94	35	59	42,490	94	92	25	34	10	19	19,425	93	92	52	68
Tenn.	16	20	10,576	94	94	20	22	9	14	31,668	93	93	40	68	61,840	92	91	25	31	14	21	10,764	92	92	50	62
Ala.	20	22	8,580	92	94	23	26	20	21	43,903	92	91	50	67	65,350	92	92	22	26	20	25	2,814	93	92	45	46
Miss.	17	25	8,619	92	93	19	28	23	28	51,156	90	91	30	73	36,570	91	92	18	31	25	31	4,945	86	92	30	66
La.	20	25	7,020	92	94	33	28	29	33	50,282	89	91	75	95	56,700	87	89	19	32	21	29	4,120	92	92	35	54
Tex.	16	18	29,664	94	95	18	23	15	23	212,388	91	93	27	41	66,825	95	94	22	23	18	22	93,560	92	94	90	52
Okla.	12	16	12,540	92	94	15	18	12	13	53,487	91	94	30	60	40,020	92	90	9	11	8	11	1,122	90	95	22	28
Ark.	16	22	9,200	93	93	24	26	16	21	42,600	90	91	75	108	94,125	89	88	25	24	15	19	2,800	90	92	55	44
Mont.	16	18	11,056	82	94	15	18	45	33	81,840	85	93	19	20	3,420	94	97	17	19	50	40	110,483	87	95	65	57
Wyo.	16	22	3,104	94	97	14	16	34	35	39,312	94	95	15	12	1,095	98	99	18	19	65	49	155,625	93	96	75	67
Colo.	19	18	8,607	96	97	18	20	15	30	53,394	96	96	30	31	13,650	96	97	18	22	20	42	38,608	96	96	45	61
N. Mex.	14	17	2,772	93	96	20	19	20	33	47,200	89	93	15	19	1,410	96	97	24	21	20	46	79,376	92	93	50	67
Ariz.	28	18	4,116	95	96	35	22	70	38	109,200	93	92	50	24	2,650	95	97	40	34	35	43	69,300	95	95	75	78
Utah.	12	18	1,572	97	96	14	18	20	26	17,680	96	96	23	22	2,070	97	98	13	21	25	36	64,980	93	96	50	56
Nev.	20	21	1,000	90	98	18	22	22	21	14,600	95	96	20	22	500	100	98	25	23	33	34	52,432	90	96	69	63
Idaho.	14	18	4,046	95	97	12	15	14	18	17,524	96	97	20	22	3,920	97	98	16	19	20	24	68,832	94	97	50	57
Wash.	16	17	4,848	95	97	17	15	13	10	16,260	94	97	20	18	4,240	96	98	23	16	24	19	17,860	94	97	62	41
Oreg.	11	16	3,146	95	98	10	14	20	15	25,320	94	97	14	18	3,262	98	98	20	20	50	24	93,170	91	97	125	61
Calif.	15	18	6,420	98	98	20	20	34	20	108,648	95	97	30	34	25,020	98	98	22	21	37	25	106,967	94	98	90	65
U. S.	15.7	18.3	385,770	94.1	95.6	17.8	19.3	13.0	14.2	2,016,003	93.2	94.9	54.1	65.4	3,082,259	93.0	93.4	21.5	22.9	26.4	26.3	1,293,303	92.8	95.2	62.4	55.8

Mortality of Farm Animals during past 12 Months Near or Below the Average.

Swine on farms that died from disease during the 12 months preceding May 1 numbered 3,082,000, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This number is close to the average of the preceding 5 years, namely, 2,944,000. According to the department's records, which extend back to 1888, the highest number of swine on farms that died from disease in any one year was 7,005,000. These deaths occurred in 1914 when the mortality from hog cholera was unusually high. The rate of swine losses from disease during the past 12 months was 54.1 per 1,000 head of swine, compared with the average of 45 per 1,000 head for the preceding 5 years.

Cattle losses from disease and exposure on farms and ranges during the past 12 months totaled 2,016,000 animals, or a little less than the average of 2,174,000 animals for the preceding 5 years. Yearly losses of cattle from disease and exposure have often been greater than the losses for the past year. The rate of losses from disease during the 12 months ending May 1 was 17.8 per 1,000 head, or below the 5-year average of 18.3 per 1,000 head. The rate of losses from exposure was 13 per 1,000 head, a rate below the 5-year average of 14.3 per 1,000 head.

Losses of sheep from disease and exposure during the past 12 months numbered 1,293,000 animals. This number is below the 5-year average of 1,512,000 sheep. The rates of losses of sheep from disease and exposure were close to the averages. For disease the rate for the past year was 21.5 per 1,000 head, the average for the preceding 5 years being 21.6 per 1,000 head, and for exposure the rate of the year was 26.4 per 1,000 head, or a little above the 5-year average of 25.3 per 1,000 head. Lamb losses during the year were at the rate of 62.4 per 1,000, a rate almost exactly the same as the 5-year average of 62.5 per 1,000 head.

Favorable conditions held the mortality of horses and mules from exposure down to 386,000 animals, a number below the 5-year average of 410,000. The rate of mortality was 15.7 per 1,000 head compared with a 5-year average of 16.3 per 1,000 head.

Australia expects to produce about 336,000 short tons of beet sugar this year. Last year's sugar-beet crop produced about 325,000 short tons.

Time of Issuance and Scope of June Crop Reports.

A report regarding the condition of cotton on May 25 will be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on Friday, June 2, 1922, at 11 a. m. (eastern time).

A summary of the June grain report will be made public on Thursday, June 3, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time). This report will give the preliminary estimate of the acreage of spring wheat, oats, and barley; the condition and forecast on June 1 of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, apples, peaches, and hay; and the condition of pastures.

A supplemental report will be issued, covering the following items: Condition on June 1 of clover, alfalfa, sugar beets, pears, blackberries and raspberries, cantaloupes, watermelons, oranges, lemons, cherries, apricots, almonds, prunes, olives, walnuts, pineapples, limes, grapefruit, field peas, field beans, cabbage, onions, and the acreage compared with that sown last year of clover and alfalfa. It will also give a composite figure of conditions of all crops in each State.

These reports in complete detail will be published in Weather, Crops, and Markets.

LOSSES OF FARM ANIMALS, 1888-1922.

Year.	Horses and mules.[1] Losses from disease. Per 1,000.	Horses and mules.[1] Losses from disease. Total.	Horses and mules.[1] Condition May 1.	Cattle. Losses from disease. Per 1,000.	Cattle. Losses from exposure. Per 1,000.	Cattle. Losses from disease and exposure. Total.	Cattle. Condition May 1.	Swine. Losses from disease. Per 1,000.	Swine. Losses from disease. Total.	Swine. Condition May 1.	Sheep. Losses from disease. Per 1,000.	Sheep. Losses from exposure. Per 1,000.	Sheep. Losses from disease and exposure. Total.	Sheep. Condition May 1.	Lambs. Losses from disease and exposure. Per 1,000.
1888	18.3	240,635	.....	.....	.....	1,423,475	.....	77.5	3,372,074	.....	.....	.....	1,998,737	.....	.....
1889	14.6	199,807	98.4	.....	.....	1,210,215	96.9	61.7	3,105,513	95.6	.....	.....	1,623,536	97.4	.....
1890	16.4	233,519	97.4	13.0	23.0	1,927,022	94.1	76.1	3,925,691	95.6	24.0	51.0	3,309,276	93.7	.....
1891	16.6	233,629	97.3	14.3	15.3	1,561,77[illegible]	95.0	83.7	4,237,407	91.3	23.0	17.0	1,716,876	97.2	.....
1892	15.3	237,555	97.4	12.8	13.0	1,397,452	93.2	54.4	2,850,596	95.2	19.0	14.0	1,461,412	96.3	.....
1893	17.0	275,492	97.7	16.6	17.3	1,777,628	94.7	63.1	2,909,871	96.4	24.0	20.0	2,071,203	94.9	.....
1894	21.0	337,389	97.8	19.0	12.5	1,673,722	95.4	48.6	2,195,877	97.1	20.0	15.0	1,546,023	95.4	.....
1895	22.3	355,113	96.9	21.4	20.7	1,142,716	94.6	92.3	4,074,799	92.0	26.0	29.0	2,344,676	95.5	.....
1896	20.2	305,981	97.6	19.3	11.3	1,477,412	98.0	127.0	5,440,168	93.3	27.0	21.0	1,834,379	98.5	.....
1897	21.3	305,968	97.4	19.4	16.0	1,642,566	96.2	144.0	5,846,008	90.8	23.0	32.0	2,034,356	94.2	.....
1898	20.0	279,314	.....	19.7	13.0	1,474,126	.....	92.8	3,691,357	.....	26.0	27.0	1,985,046	.....	.....
1899	23.4	319,250	94.4	20.3	22.1	1,865,176	92.5	82.1	3,173,862	88.5	21.0	35.0	2,208,956	92.4	.....
1900	18.3	247,838	97.0	19.9	13.7	1,477,329	97.2	64.4	2,389,203	.....	20.0	18.0	1,615,247	99.9	.....
1901	18.2	303,979	96.7	22.3	11.5	2,104,237	95.7	74.7	4,254,090	95.5	24.0	22.0	2,748,085	95.8	.....
1902	20.2	334,556	.....	21.3	18.2	2,430,518	.....	51.5	2,507,726	.....	25.0	31.6	3,486,987	.....	.....
1903	19.7	325,722	94.4	23.9	23.7	2,936,318	91.5	58.2	2,732,746	95.1	27.8	53.6	5,206,058	88.8	.....
1904	19.6	328,230	95.2	23.6	20.2	2,676,463	91.2	57.9	2,721,091	94.2	26.0	37.7	3,289,568	92.3	.....
1905	17.9	306,051	95.3	20.6	23.3	2,687,027	91.7	50.8	2,401,796	95.5	24.6	30.8	2,498,767	95.8	.....
1906	17.7	332,019	96.2	20.1	14.9	2,346,995	93.9	51.1	2,661,210	95.5	22.2	37.0	2,998,187	94.6	.....
1907	18.9	373,519	96.7	19.9	13.7	2,438,663	94.6	48.9	2,681,166	96.6	25.6	35.4	3,242,769	94.4	.....
1908	17.1	342,087	96.8	18.9	12.0	2,202,563	96.2	52.4	2,940,350	95.3	22.5	22.9	2,477,997	96.7	.....
1909	18.2	375,099	96.9	19.2	14.8	2,419,276	94.9	51.0	2,761,358	94.4	26.6	28.3	3,081,148	95.4	.....
1910	19.9	394,650	95.8	21.0	17.6	2,385,544	94.6	45.1	2,623,902	95.4	27.5	43.9	2,831,519	93.5	60.4
1911	19.0	384,739	96.7	19.7	13.3	1,996,152	95.9	44.8	2,937,863	95.9	25.5	23.0	1,874,305	96.1	52.5
1912	21.9	544,666	93.6	21.6	21.5	2,497,581	91.5	89.2	5,834,456	89.9	26.7	47.0	2,803,820	92.9	81.0
1913	22.6	563,734	96.7	20.5	14.1	1,956,851	96.0	110.1	6,738,283	91.4	24.8	25.0	1,845,847	96.0	56.5
1914	20.6	522,754	96.4	19.8	10.9	1,737,387	96.5	118.9	7,004,756	91.6	21.9	22.0	1,571,370	96.6	49.0
1915	.....	.....	96.6	.....	.....	.....	96.2	.....	.....	93.5	.....	.....	.....	97.1	.....
1916	17.5	450,480	96.7	19.5	10.7	1,869,337	96.0	66.2	4,486,097	94.2	21.6	21.7	1,512,956	96.1	52.1
1917	16.9	437,150	95.8	19.4	14.6	2,197,537	94.4	48.6	3,280,161	95.0	21.8	32.4	1,854,745	93.8	60.2
1918	16.5	437,372	96.2	18.2	13.3	2,126,625	95.6	42.1	2,986,220	96.3	19.8	19.3	1,367,805	96.9	49.3
1919	15.7	415,021	95.3	17.4	15.9	2,279,154	94.8	41.4	3,088,185	94.5	19.7	24.4	1,549,864	96.0	47.7
1920	17.8	448,104	92.9	19.5	18.5	2,549,980	91.9	49.8	2,954,994	92.5	23.7	34.6	1,704,317	91.7	64.7
1921	14.7	361,442	96.2	17.0	9.2	1,716,303	95.8	43.0	2,411,592	94.6	23.1	15.6	1,083,659	95.4	95.4
1922	15.7	385,770	94.1	17.8	13.0	2,016,003	93.2	54.1	3,082,259	93.0	21.5	26.4	1,293,303	92.8	62.4

[1] Horses only, prior to 1912.

Strawberry Production in Early Producing States Greater than Last Year.

The forecast of strawberry acreage and production in the early producing States indicates a 17% increase in production from an acreage 20% greater than last year. The indicated yield per acre is slightly less than last year.

The following table shows the commercial acreage and the forecast of production of strawberries in the early producing States compared with the acreage and production in 1921:

State.	Acreage. Harvested, 1921.	Acreage. To be harvested, 1922.	Yield per acre. Average, 1921.	Yield per acre. Indicated, 1922.	Production.[1] Harvested, 1921.	Production.[1] Forecast, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Crates.*[2]	*Crates.*[2]	*Cars.*[3]	*Cars.*[3]
Alabama	1,600	2,000	78	80	277	356
Arkansas	13,400	18,200	60	69	1,787	2,791
California:						
Central section	2,300	2,300	112	110	572	562
Southern section	900	1,000	98	98	196	218
Delaware	4,800	4,900	85	53	907	577
Florida	1,000	2,200	60	85	133	416
Illinois	3,300	3,300	54	79	396	579
Kentucky	4,200	4,500	78	71	728	710
Louisiana	7,700	11,200	85	76	1,454	1,892
Maryland	7,700	8,400	78	63	1,335	1,176
Mississippi	700	800	60	81	93	144
Missouri	7,000	6,900	65	77	1,011	1,181
New Jersey	5,500	4,900	66	46	807	501
N. Carolina	2,200	3,000	100	91	489	607
S. Carolina	100	100	80	86	18	19
Tennessee	13,500	16,800	70	76	2,100	2,837
Texas	500	600	60	66	67	88
Virginia	2,800	3,900	104	65	647	563
Total	79,200	95,000	74	72	13,017	15,217

[1] Estimated maximum production, usually considerably in excess of carlot movement.
[2] 24-quart crates.
[3] Cars containing 450 crates.

Florida Commercial Watermelon Crop Forecast at 12,744 Cars.

The commercial area of watermelons in Florida this year is estimated at 35,400 acres, compared with 18,700 acres harvested in 1921. The indicated yield based on the condition of the crop on May 1 is 360 melons per acre, compared with 434 melons reported for 1921, from which a production of 12,744 cars of 1,000 melons each is forecast, compared with the production of 8,116 cars of 1,000 melons each in 1921.

The estimated production represents the maximum figure to be expected from the acreage stated above and is usually in excess of the carlot movement.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

[Figures express per cent of normal condition.]

Condition of—	Florida. May 1— 1920	Florida. May 1— 1921	Florida. May 1— 1922	Florida. Apr. 1, 1922.	California. May 1— 1920	California. May 1— 1921	California. May 1— 1922	California. Apr. 1, 1922.
Pineapples	80	78	75	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges	90	88	86	96	100	92	79	75
Lemons	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	90	66	66
Limes	83	80	81	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit	86	89	81	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peaches	78	72	75	89	.....	71	.....	.....
Pears	50	50	55	86	.....	70	.....	.....
Watermelons	81	77	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cantaloupes	79	73	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apricots	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	45	52	.....
Cherries	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	66	90	.....
Almonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	58	77	.....
Cauliflower	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 95	[1] 120	[1] 100	88
Field beans	85	80	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes	70	82	73	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbages	[1] 200	[1] 82	[1] 150	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	84	80	86	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field peas	84	80	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Production compared with a full crop.

Early Irish Potato Crop Forecast at 39,168 Cars.

A production of 39,168 cars of early Irish potatoes in the early producing States is indicated by estimates prepared by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This is an increase over 1921 of about 4,000 cars. Although the indicated yield per acre is less than last year the acreage planted is greater. The following table gives the commercial acreage and the forecast of production of early Irish potatoes in the early producing States, compared with the acreage and production in 1921:

State.	Acreage. Harvested, 1921.	Acreage. Planted, 1922.	Yield per acre. Average, 1921.	Yield per acre. Indicated, 1922.	Production.[1] Harvested, 1921.	Production.[1] Forecast, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Cars.*[2]	*Cars.*[2]
Alabama	4,000	11,700	40	38	800	2,223
Florida	16,600	28,200	36	35	2,988	4,935
Georgia	1,900	2,700	24	35	228	472
Louisiana	10,800	11,600	24	32	1,296	1,856
Mississippi	800	1,400	30	32	120	224
North Carolina	17,700	17,600	45	40	3,982	3,520
South Carolina	8,700	18,900	60	50	2,610	4,725
Texas	10,100	14,300	30	22	1,515	1,573
Virginia	93,600	98,200	45	40	21,060	19,640
Total	164,200	204,600	42	38	34,599	39,168

[1] Estimated maximum production, usually considerably in excess of carlot movement.
[2] Cars containing 200 bbls.

McCurtain County, Oklahoma, will plant 300 acres to cantaloupes this year, and Love County will plant 100 acres, according to a recent forecast.

Forecast of Commercial Watermelon Acreage Shows Big Increase Over 1921.

A forecast of the commercial area planted to watermelons this year in the nine leading producing States—Alabama, Arizona, California (southern district), Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas—shows an acreage of 161,000 acres compared with 109,800 acres harvested in 1921. This is an increase over last year of 47%.

Georgia leads in acreage with an estimated planting of 57,800 acres, a gain of 52% over the harvested acreage in 1921. Texas comes next with 37,400 acres planted, an increase of 29% over last year. Florida is third with 35,400 acres, a gain of 89% over 1921. In declining order come Alabama with 11,700 acres, South Carolina with 8,900 acres, California (southern district) with 4,700 acres, North Carolina with 3,500 acres, Arizona with 1,200 acres, and New Mexico with 400 acres.

North Carolina is the only State among those named above which shows a decrease in acreage compared with 1921.

The followiug table presents in detail the watermelon acreage that was harvested in 1921 in these nine leading States, a forecast of the commercial acreage to be planted in 1922, and the percentage of increase or decrease:

State.	Acreage harvested, 1921.	Increase or decrease, 1922.	Forecast of acreage to be planted, 1922.
	Acres.	*Per cent.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	7,700	+52	11,700
Arizona	1,200	0	1,200
Calif., So. dist	3,900	+20	4,700
Florida	18,700	+89	35,400
Georgia	38,000	+52	57,800
New Mexico	400	0	400
North Carolina	4,300	−19	3,500
South Carolina	6,600	+35	8,900
Texas	29,000	+29	37,400
Total	109,800	+47	161,000

Forecast of Tomato Acreage in Texas and Florida Shows Increase.

The 1922 production of tomatoes in Texas will be about twice as great as in 1921 according to forecasts made by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. A production greater than 1921 is also forecast for Florida. Both the acreage planted and the indicated yield per acre are larger than last year's.

Comparative figures for the commercial acreage, yield, and production of tomatoes in Florida and Texas are given in the following table:

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production[1]	
	Harvested, 1921.	Planted, 1922.	Average, 1921.	Indicated, 1922.	Harvested, 1921.	Forecast, 1922.
Florida:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Crates.*[2]	*Crates.*[2]	*Cars.*[3]	*Cars.*[3]
E. Coast	8,500	15,100	190	195	3,365	6,134
Other	9,500	17,400	175	134	3,464	4,858
Total	18,000	32,500	182	162	6,829	10,992
Texas:						
Lower valley	3,100	5,300	225	248	778	1,467
Other	5,900	7,000	226	388	1,488	3,031
Total	9,000	12,300	226	328	2,266	4,498

[1] Estimated maximum production, usually considerably in excess of carlot movement.
[2] Six-basket crates in Florida; four-basket crates in Texas.
[3] Cars containing 480 crates in Florida and 896 crates in Texas.

CONDITION OF TRUCK CROPS, MAY 1, 1922.

State.	Cabbage.				Early Irish potatoes.				Strawberries.			
	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1922.	May 1, 1921.	May 1, 7-yr. av.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1922.	May 1, 1921.	May 1, 7-yr. av.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1922.	May 1, 1921.	May 1, 7-yr. av.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Alabama	85	85	78	78	85	.....	92	85	89	97	86	80
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	63	80	83	85	39	74
California	74	83	89	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	97	82	89
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	88	72	81
Florida	.....	87	.....	.....	73	93	73	74	.....	92	.....	.....
Georgia	76	.....	.....	.....	77	94	67	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	82	54	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	65	90	88
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	84	80
Kentucky	75	.....	92	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	95	89	85
Louisiana	78	88	95	77	72	79	76	80	91	92	90	82
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	90	53	80
Mississippi	75	79	81	79	80	72	73	82	87	81	75	69
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	97	58	78
New Jersey	84	.....	81	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	89	76	82
New Mexico	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	60	76	84	100	77	78
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	51	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	81	86
South Carolina	90	81	90	84	74	87	72	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	79	.....	80	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	88	59	79
Texas	71	63	74	63	70	49	84	75	74	79	72	76
Virginia	86	92	87	76	79	.....	84	81	77	84	70	77
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	98	90	85
Average	77	78	82	74	77	81	77	79	84	90	68	80

State.	Asparagus.	Snap beans.	Cantaloupes.	Cucumbers.	Eggplant.	Lettuce.	Onions.	Green peas.	Green peppers.	Tomatoes.	Watermelons.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Alabama	.....	77	90	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	76
Arizona	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	80	.....	86	.....	.....	72	90	75	.....	65	86
Delaware	88	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	60	88	58	49	.....	.....	.....	56	67	80
Georgia	84	82	79	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	85
Illinois	82	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	90	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	60	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	81	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	75	.....
New Jersey	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	96	95	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	77	84	84	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	79
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	76	87	81	98	.....	50	.....	62	.....	80	89
Tennessee	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	77	.....
Texas	.....	77	78	75	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	78
Virginia	.....	66	.....	60	.....	.....	80	84	.....	80	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	83	68	85	74	67	74	90	79	56	70	83

PRICES OF TRUCK CROPS.

As Paid to Growers in Commercial Areas Apr. 15, 1922.

State and crop.		Price to growers.
Alabama: Cabbage	crate	$1.12
California:		
Cabbage	do	1.47
Do	ton	10.43
Cauliflower	crate	2.10
Celery	do	3.46
Lettuce	do	.79
Strawberries	quart	.31
Florida:		
Cabbage	crate	.54
Celery	do	2.84
Cucumbers	do	2.57
Eggplant	do	1.75
Lettuce	do	1.27
Peas, green	do	3.06
Potatoes, early Irish	barrel	6.12
Snap beans	crate	1.98
Strawberries	quart	.25
Tomatoes	crate	1.97
Do	ton	14.37
Georgia: Asparagus	crate	3.91
Louisiana:		
Cabbage	crate	$0.75
Do	ton	11.00
Lettuce	crate	1.25
Mississippi: Cabbage	ton	20.00
North Carolina: Strawberries	quart	.26
South Carolina:		
Asparagus	crate	8.00
Cabbage	do	1.35
Lettuce	do	2.62
Texas:		
Cabbage	ton	7.16
Lettuce	crate	.79
Onions, Bermuda	bushel	2.46
Peas, green	crate	2.33
Potatoes, early Irish	barrel	8.33
Spinach	bushel	.55
Strawberries	quart	.32
Virginia:		
Kale	bushel	.69
Spinach	barrel	1.87

Bulgaria's 1921 Grain Crops Getting Back on Pre-War Basis.

The wheat crop of Bulgaria during 1921 amounted to 42,510,000 bus. compared with 29,998,000 bus. in 1920 and 43,502,000 bus. in 1913. This indicates that the crop is practically the same as before the war.

The 1921 rye crop amounted to 8,390,000 bus. compared with 8,087,000 in 1913. The production of barley in 1921 was 13,241,000 bus. compared with 11,486,000 bus. in 1913; of oats, 11,272,000 bus. compared with 8,704,000 in 1913; of corn, 34,386,000 against 28,979,000 in 1913.

Egypt's Cotton Exports During 1921 Larger Than in 1920.

The total exports of cotton from Egypt during 1921, according to the American consul at Alexandria, amounted to 992,427 bales of 478 lbs. each, compared with 828,756 bales during 1920 and 1,444,134 bales during 1913. Great Britain furnished the most important market during 1921, having taken 452,293 bales compared with 620,803 bales during 1913. The United States furnished the next most important market, taking 210,926 bales compared with 139,495 bales in 1913.

Summary of Foreign Crop Prospects.

[Prepared as of May 9.]

WHEAT.

Great Britain, France, and Denmark.—Cool weather has retarded the growth of the winter wheat crop in Great Britain. The stand is thick on the ground but is losing color in some sections. The condition of the crop in France continues fair, but warmer weather is needed to facilitate growth. Some frost damage is reported in Denmark and the fields are losing color.

Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.—The crop is making good growth in Germany and the condition is up to average. Recent rains have benefited the fall-sown wheat in Rumania and have facilitated spring seeding. Warm weather is now needed to encourage growth. The first estimate of the area sown to spring wheat is 740,000 acres compared with 1,150,000 for 1921. The winter wheat crop is reported good in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Austria and Italy.—The condition of the wheat crop in Austria is reported as 2.3, or slightly above average. The rains which fell the latter part of March benefited the crop greatly in Italy, especially in the northern section. The area sown in Italy for the season 1921–22 is estimated at 11,491,000 acres compared with 11,779,000 acres for 1920–21 and with the average of 10,981,000 acres for the 5 years 1915–16 to 1919–20.

Canada.—Recent reports state that the crop has wintered well.

Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, and Egypt.—The fields are beginning to lose color in Algeria because of the long drought but the condition is reported as about average. Beneficial rains have occurred in northern Tunis but some damage is reported in the central and southern section. An average crop is expected in Morocco although rain is needed in some sections. The condition of the wheat crop is above average in lower and upper Egypt and average in middle Egypt.

British India.—The first estimate of the production of wheat in British India is 365,235,000 bus. This shows a large increase compared with last year, being 140.4% of the estimate of the corresponding date. The final estimate of the production for last year was 250,469,000 bus. The average production for the 5 years, 1915–16 to 1919–20, was 346,737,000 bus. The latest estimate of the area is 28,403,000 acres compared with 23,653,000 for the same date in 1920–21. The final revised acreage for 1920–21 was 25,722,000 acres. The average acreage for the past 5 years was 30,499,000 acres. Thrashing is progressing under favorable weather conditions and the quality of the grain is generally good.

Argentina.—The Argentine wheat crop of 1921–22 was estimated at 154,873,000 bus. early in the season compared with 169,756,000 bus. in 1920–21 and the average for 5 years of 170,871,000 bus. The quality of the grain is very good and it is expected that the production has considerably exceeded this early estimate.

Australia.—Recent rains have occurred in New South Wales and greatly facilitated plowing but more rain is needed in other sections of Australia. The early official estimate of the production of wheat for 1921–22 is 134,184,000 bus., an amount 6.8% below 1920–21 but 14.6% above the 5-year average. Recent reports indicate, however, that the yield will not equal early estimates, especially in New South Wales.

Corn.

Argentina.—The estimate of the area and production of corn for 1921–22 is not yet available. The area is reported to be approximately the same as last year, which was estimated as 8,090,000 acres. The reports of the production are very irregular, but generally indicate that it will be considerably less than that of last year, which was 230,423,000 bus. Harvesting was carried on under favorable weather conditions,

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS MAY 1, 1922, BY STATES.

State.	Winter wheat.[1]								Rye.							
	Per cent of area abandoned.	Area remaining to be harvested.	Condition May 1— 1921	1922	10-yr. av.	Condition Apr. 1, 1922.	1922 forecast from May 1 condition.	1921 December estimate.	Acreage compared with that harvested last year.	Preliminary area. 1922.	Condition May 1— 1921	1922	10-yr. av.	Condition Apr. 1, 1922.	1922 forecast from May 1 condition.	1921 December estimate.
	P. ct.	*Acres.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*P. ct.*	*Acres.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Massachusetts									94	2,000	90	95	94	90	38,000	30,000
Connecticut									97	5,000	95	95	93	90	103,000	95,000
New York	2.5	428,000	94	86	89	85	8,650,000	8,385,000	94	49,000	93	89	90	89	833,000	806,000
New Jersey	4.0	78,000	96	91	88	90	1,491,000	1,539,000	98	56,000	97	92	91	93	999,000	998,000
Pennsylvania	2.0	1,377,000	95	93	89	92	25,612,000	23,625,000	102	192,000	97	93	91	91	3,232,000	3,008,000
Delaware	2.0	117,000	92	88	88	93	1,802,000	1,300,000	100	4,000	94	90	90	92	58,000	44,000
Maryland	2.0	580,000	90	88	88	89	9,442,000	7,952,000	100	17,000	90	93	90	90	269,000	238,000
Virginia	1.5	836,000	86	91	91	92	10,499,000	8,301,000	100	38,000	90	92	92	92	472,000	418,000
West Virginia	1.5	247,000	92	90	91	92	3,357,000	3,125,000	95	10,000	91	90	91	93	130,000	120,000
North Carolina	1.0	612,000	85	92	90	96	6,475,000	4,500,000	97	38,000	90	95	90	95	371,000	273,000
South Carolina	10.0	141,000	84	66	84	86	1,210,000	1,298,000	105	5,000	85	88	86	87	53,000	50,000
Georgia	9.0	166,000	85	75	86	91	1,519,000	1,449,000	99	12,000	88	89	89	92	111,000	108,000
Ohio	2.5	2,326,000	91	89	83	87	41,403,000	28,272,000	97	81,000	93	92	89	92	1,341,000	1,079,000
Indiana	5.0	1,950,000	90	89	82	90	32,974,000	21,144,000	103	315,000	94	93	89	92	4,951,000	3,978,000
Illinois	5.0	2,636,000	94	89	82	93	48,094,000	42,638,000	106	209,000	95	93	90	93	3,615,000	3,349,000
Michigan	2.0	905,000	92	84	82	83	15,204,000	13,712,000	100	642,000	94	90	89	88	9,649,000	8,346,000
Wisconsin	16.0	87,000	86	84	87	85	1,725,000	1,424,000	111	364,000	91	94	92	92	6,501,000	4,756,000
Minnesota	12.0	89,000	90	82	87	87	1,496,000	1,288,000	115	669,000	91	93	92	90	12,443,000	10,185,000
Iowa	2.0	576,000	95	95	87	92	12,859,000	8,928,000	100	32,000	97	97	94	93	599,000	515,000
Missouri	3.7	2,945,000	91	87	85	88	43,044,000	34,390,000	102	26,000	93	92	90	90	363,000	280,000
North Dakota									186	1,574,000	89	91	87	88	21,056,000	9,306,000
South Dakota	6.0	96,000	87	93	88	90	1,607,000	1,050,000	135	258,000	93	96	92	91	4,458,000	3,056,000
Nebraska	12.0	3,480,000	92	82	89	80	54,218,000	57,559,000	103	139,000	93	89	93	85	2,078,000	1,714,000
Kansas	27.0	8,445,000	84	74	86	65	106,238,000	128,564,000	93	85,000	90	80	91	65	1,088,000	1,138,000
Kentucky	3.0	650,000	93	95	87	94	8,336,000	6,340,000	100	18,000	95	95	90	93	239,000	180,000
Tennessee	2.0	495,000	91	93	87	95	5,616,000	4,500,000	105	20,000	90	92	87	92	223,000	152,000
Alabama	6.0	20,000	87	85	85	89	212,000	210,000	95	1,000	94	90	87	90	12,000	12,000
Mississippi	5.0	6,000	88	87	86	88	91,000	84,000								
Texas	41.0	1,023,000	72	71	80	57	12,275,000	20,810,000	98	13,000	85	85	79	60	188,000	156,000
Oklahoma	24.0	2,833,000	84	75	88	64	32,084,000	47,325,000	80	27,000	88	80	89	67	302,000	408,000
Arkansas	3.5	74,000	86	88	90	86	814,000	958,000	82	1,000	88	86	91	86	10,000	9,000
Montana	9.0	300,000	83	85	90	70	4,590,000	4,228,000	100	59,000	92	88	94	80	857,000	590,000
Wyoming	11.0	36,000	92	90	94	85	713,000	738,000	98	21,000	91	93	96	93	332,000	315,000
Colorado	20.0	1,173,000	90	80	92	77	17,830,000	16,152,000	98	90,000	95	85	93	86	1,100,000	1,058,000
New Mexico	60.0	45,000	87	50	88	30	405,000	2,142,000								
Arizona	1.0	49,000	80	92	91	95	1,330,000	840,000								
Utah	2.0	145,000	98	93	95	89	2,630,000	2,985,000	80	12,000	99	98	95	94	165,000	140,000
Nevada	1.0	2,000	92	90	95	88	46,000	61,000								
Idaho	6.0	410,000	97	88	95	92	9,020,000	10,279,000	99	8,000	96	94	96	96	128,000	160,000
Washington	7.0	1,202,000	99	85	92	85	28,404,000	37,457,000	92	19,000	99	93	95	90	265,000	294,000
Oregon	4.0	858,000	99	91	96	90	18,505,000	20,125,000	96	37,000	100	92	98	92	511,000	554,000
California	8.7	693,000	80	90	80	94	12,973,000	8,355,000								
United States	14.5	38,131,000	88.8	83.5	87.1	78.4	584,793,000	587,032,000	124.8	5,148,000	92.5	91.7	90.2	89.0	79,152,000	57,918,000

[1] Dec. 1, 1921, estimate of planted acreage revised in four States, as follows: Ohio, 2,386,000 acres; Oklahoma, 3,728,000; Montana, 330,000; Arizona, 50,000. Net increase of planted acreage over original December estimate, 245,000 acres.

but drought was general during the growing season.

Cotton.

Egypt.—Plowing, planting, watering, and ridging of the cotton crop are progressing under favorable conditions. The early-sown crop is germinating satisfactorily. Variable weather conditions during the early part of March necessitated some replanting in lower Egypt. The water supply is generally reported as sufficient.

Truck Crop Conditions in Missouri.

A field report of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates concerning certain truck crops in Missouri affords the following information:

Watermelons.—Southeast Missouri will have nearly 11,560 acres of watermelons compared with 13,100 acres in 1921, an area approximately 20% less than last year. The reduction in acreage is due to poor market conditions during the past season and the prospects of a good cotton market. A number of melon growers are planting cotton. Acreages by counties are: Dunklin, 4,500 acres; Scott, 3,650; Mississippi, 2,500; Butler, 350; Ripley, 225; Stoddard, 250; and New Madrid, 85.

In counties other than Mississippi, about 90% of melons planted are Tom Watsons. In Mississippi County, it is estimated that about 65% will be Irish Grey and the rest Tom Watson, compared with about 5% Irish Grey and 95% Tom Watson in 1921. Planting has been delayed by rain and cold weather, but with favorable weather conditions will be completed by about May 10. Movement is expected to begin about the usual time.

Cantaloupes.—Dunklin County will have about 420 acres and Scott County 315 acres of cantaloupes. At Bertrand, Mississippi County, there will be approximately 150 acres, making a total of 885 acres. Plants have been slow in coming up because of unfavorable weather conditions. Movement will probably be a little later than last year.

Tomatoes.—At Blodgett, Scott County, there will be approximately 400 acres of tomatoes for canning. Preparations are being made at that point for the establishment of two canning factories.

Forecast of 1922 Cantaloupe Acreage in Certain Counties of Arkansas.

Ten counties in Arkansas will plant a total of 7,043 acres this year in cantaloupes, according to a forecast made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This acreage is divided as follows: Clark County, 250 acres; Crawford County, 225; Hempstead County, 2,850; Howard County, 300; Little River County, 220; Miller County, 125; Polk County, 455; Sevier County, 2,550; White County, 60; and Yell County, 8.

Forecast of 1922 Radish Acreage in Certain Counties in Arkansas.

Thirteen counties in Arkansas will plant 853 acres to radishes this year according to a forecast recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The counties and their respective acreages are as follows: Clark, 65; Clay, 5; Crawford, 40; Grant, 22; Hempstead, 360; Howard, 40; Little River, 10; Logan, 4; Miller, 40; Polk, 12; Sevier, 50; White, 185; and Yell, 20.

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS MAY 1, 1922, BY STATES—Continued.

State.	Hay (all).								Spring pasture.			Spring plowing.			Spring planting.		
	Stocks on farms May 1—			Condition May 1—			1922 forecast from May 1 condition.	1921 December estimate.	Condition May 1—			Per cent done by May 1—					
	1920	1921	1922	1921	1922	10-yr. av.			1921	1922	10-yr. av.	1921	1922	10-yr. av.	1921	1922	10-yr av.
	1,000 tons.	*1,000 tons.*	*1,000 tons.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 tons.*	*1,000 tons.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	118	141	81	100	92	95	1,446	1,009	100	87	92	54	52	46	15	18	6
New Hampshire	43	61	39	101	92	94	533	438	101	83	91	40	30	32	21	15	9
Vermont	111	125	57	100	89	96	1,187	958	100	78	92	71	58	53	30	20	13
Massachusetts	47	87	76	99	92	93	580	541	99	84	90	50	36	36	31	22	19
Rhode Island	4	9	8	101	90	92	58	51	100	84	87	55	45	41	42	36	32
Connecticut	34	55	51	100	90	92	438	426	99	84	88	54	38	36	41	24	23
New York	697	867	496	94	85	91	5,879	4,960	97	75	87	65	50	51	40	22	24
New Jersey	56	110	59	93	88	89	458	424	95	83	86	75	64	60	64	51	46
Pennsylvania	470	621	476	92	88	90	4,072	3,658	92	82	86	81	69	65	58	43	39
Delaware	7	16	10	87	86	86	96	89	90	83	83	72	70	64	51	50	38
Maryland	54	119	90	88	85	86	518	531	91	80	83	82	75	66	55	45	35
Virginia	126	204	103	85	88	87	1,054	939	89	88	84	86	83	80	62	56	52
West Virginia	67	118	91	91	92	91	934	882	88	89	86	85	77	72	62	55	48
North Carolina	96	123	98	90	92	88	704	753	89	91	84	85	79	80	72	60	65
South Carolina	58	75	55	85	93	85	386	366	82	95	83	86	70	81	81	63	75
Georgia	115	116	120	89	89	87	549	629	87	88	85	90	73	81	82	67	73
Florida	22	19	20	82	74	86	67	85	80	73	84	93	94	89	86	87	84
Ohio	409	724	449	95	93	89	4,589	4,084	96	93	85	61	50	64	46	40	40
Indiana	336	545	355	93	94	89	3,249	2,451	92	93	86	58	29	58	49	29	43
Illinois	446	706	458	91	93	86	4,641	3,817	92	93	85	75	35	60	55	31	47
Michigan	344	581	269	95	86	87	3,759	2,994	94	74	79	52	42	47	36	29	32
Wisconsin	455	680	320	88	84	88	4,875	4,573	89	75	81	72	63	68	65	50	55
Minnesota	753	933	526	91	86	89	5,513	5,369	85	77	82	80	72	70	72	64	65
Iowa	643	960	782	93	93	90	5,318	5,210	92	87	86	85	61	67	61	54	56
Missouri	384	700	470	91	92	88	4,234	3,758	89	93	85	68	32	64	52	29	50
North Dakota	282	501	360	88	85	85	3,605	3,605	82	78	79	73	62	57	67	53	51
South Dakota	573	1,439	437	93	93	91	5,171	4,158	89	81	86	79	66	63	74	66	64
Nebraska	912	1,222	646	92	91	93	5,914	4,712	91	85	88	80	61	59	50	46	46
Kansas	790	879	457	80	91	88	4,409	3,810	85	88	85	70	48	63	60	42	53
Kentucky	123	321	192	94	96	89	1,272	1,127	93	96	85	69	66	69	50	50	45
Tennessee	240	395	317	89	94	89	1,593	1,586	88	95	86	70	65	71	55	50	54
Alabama	135	150	176	90	88	85	643	801	90	91	86	82	75	78	72	68	70
Mississippi	88	138	90	92	92	88	597	532	91	94	86	75	73	77	65	64	69
Louisiana	31	43	49	93	88	88	279	286	93	92	88	83	82	85	75	72	76
Texas	212	159	133	87	90	86	1,027	1,105	90	92	84	88	89	89	70	73	74
Oklahoma	266	362	224	81	94	88	1,934	1,868	84	90	85	81	80	83	68	66	69
Arkansas	104	155	146	90	90	91	804	859	93	90	89	74	75	78	55	62	67
Montana	13	991	144	92	94	92	2,569	2,407	86	74	84	72	46	62	65	37	52
Wyoming	30	536	142	94	96	97	1,576	1,423	89	88	91	70	40	54	60	31	42
Colorado	259	785	495	97	93	96	2,767	2,914	92	86	90	73	63	64	66	55	56
New Mexico	74	98	65	80	85	89	420	499	70	63	82	75	60	71	55	45	51
Arizona	45	23	23	80	90	93	588	465	55	87	86	80	80	88	70	70	78
Utah	29	295	252	97	99	95	1,510	1,401	93	80	89	85	64	79	75	47	73
Nevada	27	98	40	100	100	95	734	672	97	88	89	82	54	83	81	35	75
Idaho	51	537	286	98	92	95	2,890	3,180	93	75	90	70	45	70	58	35	60
Washington	143	199	187	98	87	94	2,015	2,666	94	77	91	86	69	81	80	59	75
Oregon	95	289	165	100	90	96	2,227	2,544	100	78	94	83	65	85	77	58	75
California	201	461	207	84	86	85	3,898	5,137	87	82	84	89	89	91	83	86	83
United States	10,618	18,771	10,792	91.5	90.1	89.8	103,579	96,802	91.8	84.5	85.6	77.8	63.5	70.0	63.5	53.6	57.8

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, APRIL 15, 1921-22.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Wool (unwashed), per lb.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bushel		Apples. Per barrel.		Maple sugar, per lb.		Maple sirup, per gal.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Maine	10.10	9.60	7.60	6.90	10.50	9.70	6.50	6.90	9.90	12.90	21	21	62.00	56.00	177	149	1.29	1.42	3.39	3.91	32.0	29.0	2.49	2.09
New Hampshire	8.50	8.70	6.50	4.80	11.60	10.20	4.80	8.00	8.00	13.30	17	27	87.00	64.00	168	112	1.64	2.39	4.94	5.60	31.0	27.0	2.40	2.00
Vermont	7.90	8.40	4.70	4.50	7.80	7.60	4.30	5.30	8.10	9.50	17	28	67.00	61.00	145	137	2.00	3.25	4.67	8.50	22.0	22.0	1.80	1.75
Massachusetts	9.50	9.70	6.40	5.40	11.60	10.30	7.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	.....	.....	81.00	80.00	150	156	1.82	3.10	5.15	7.08	32.0	31.0	2.37	2.05
Rhode Island	9.60	9.90	7.70	7.30	12.60	10.30	6.80	7.80	11.00	11.60	15	25	80.00	85.00	150	151	2.50	2.75	6.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	12.10	10.00	8.30	7.50	13.40	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00	90.00	171	180	1.67	2.90	4.33	8.12	.....	30.0	.....	2.00
New York	9.50	9.10	5.70	5.20	9.10	8.60	5.10	5.00	9.30	11.80	19	27	80.00	66.00	160	137	1.00	2.50	3.20	6.90	27.0	23.0	2.15	1.85
New Jersey	10.00	9.50	8.30	6.50	12.20	10.00	9.00	10.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	100.00	80.00	185	150	1.30	3.00	3.90	8.50	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Pennsylvania	9.60	9.70	8.10	6.70	11.00	9.50	6.60	5.80	9.80	10.90	25	30	70.00	61.00	145	131	1.10	2.75	3.25	8.00	31.0	25.0	2.26	1.95
Delaware	11.20	10.00	8.00	7.00	14.00	10.60	7.00	7.00	11.00	15.00	.....	.....	68.00	70.00	95	95	1.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	10.50	9.20	7.70	6.70	11.50	9.50	5.50	5.80	12.00	14.00	21	25	70.00	61.00	115	100	.90	3.00	3.75	7.25	20.0	17.0	1.90	1.50
Virginia	9.90	9.10	6.90	5.70	10.80	7.90	4.80	4.50	9.50	11.20	20	27	55.00	44.00	107	91	1.15	2.80	4.10	8.50	21.0	25.0	1.69	1.60
West Virginia	9.00	8.70	7.30	6.10	9.30	8.10	5.40	5.50	7.60	10.00	22	29	67.00	50.00	117	105	1.62	3.45	4.50	9.00	32.0	24.0	2.15	2.00
North Carolina	9.80	9.80	6.00	4.80	7.70	6.40	5.40	5.70	7.60	7.90	22	26	58.00	43.10	127	110	1.50	3.50	4.50	9.50	.....	33.0	.....	1.47
South Carolina	9.00	8.30	5.20	4.00	7.00	5.50	8.00	6.00	9.00	7.50	.....	.....	48.00	38.00	118	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	7.80	7.10	4.40	3.60	6.20	4.60	4.90	5.70	5.50	7.00	21	17	41.00	29.90	100	77	1.93	3.00	5.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	7.70	7.50	5.50	5.20	7.00	7.00	5.00	5.70	6.20	6.70	18	22	65.00	58.00	150	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	8.30	9.80	7.00	6.20	9.00	8.20	4.20	6.00	7.70	10.70	23	31	68.00	57.00	127	115	1.40	2.85	4.75	8.10	26.0	27.0	2.22	2.00
Indiana	8.00	9.60	6.20	6.10	8.00	7.60	3.80	5.50	7.50	10.90	18	21	57.00	49.00	108	95	1.83	3.11	5.83	8.70	23.0	25.0	2.25	2.14
Illinois	8.10	9.30	6.60	6.20	7.60	8.10	4.50	6.50	7.00	10.90	16	20	61.20	58.00	102	90	2.67	3.25	6.93	8.80	.....	.....	.....	2.90
Michigan	8.50	9.50	6.60	5.60	8.80	8.00	4.40	6.00	7.50	11.70	18	27	66.00	58.00	127	122	1.25	2.60	4.20	8.00	32.0	30.0	2.75	2.50
Wisconsin	7.80	8.90	5.00	4.50	6.40	6.30	4.20	6.10	7.40	11.80	22	22	67.00	56.00	122	113	1.66	3.29	5.05	9.50	30.0	31.0	2.55	2.30
Minnesota	7.70	9.10	5.30	5.00	6.20	6.60	4.40	6.00	7.00	11.00	16	20	60.00	51.00	115	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	7.70	9.40	6.90	6.50	7.00	7.50	4.50	7.10	7.40	12.00	24	22	64.60	59.40	114	94	3.12	3.59	8.66	9.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	7.20	8.90	6.70	6.00	6.80	6.70	4.40	6.60	6.90	11.30	17	21	57.00	48.00	77	58	2.05	3.20	5.40	8.00	30.0	35.0	1.90	2.10
North Dakota	7.50	7.50	5.70	4.80	6.70	6.30	5.00	6.00	6.50	9.50	19	20	54.00	48.00	85	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	7.70	8.90	5.90	6.00	7.00	7.30	4.60	7.60	6.80	11.00	18	19	63.00	58.50	79	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	7.00	9.00	6.20	6.30	7.00	7.40	4.90	9.00	7.60	12.40	17	25	67.00	60.00	92	84	3.00	3.10	8.75	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	7.30	9.00	6.30	6.10	6.70	7.20	5.10	8.20	7.60	12.50	.....	.....	60.00	53.00	80	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	7.80	8.90	6.10	5.40	7.40	6.40	4.20	4.60	7.80	10.40	20	23	56.00	45.00	93	70	1.95	3.00	5.50	9.00	25.0	30.0	2.15	1.95
Tennessee	8.10	8.60	5.20	4.00	6.50	5.50	4.70	4.50	7.70	9.60	15	19	47.00	36.00	98	83	1.88	2.80	6.25	7.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	7.60	7.40	4.00	3.50	5.80	4.70	5.40	5.40	7.30	7.80	20	17	42.60	33.00	81	81	2.50	1.00	6.85	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	7.90	7.30	4.10	3.30	5.90	5.60	4.70	4.70	6.60	7.60	18	12	43.00	32.40	80	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	6.80	6.80	5.80	4.40	7.20	6.00	5.00	4.60	6.30	7.60	15	12	60.30	40.50	110	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	6.90	7.40	5.40	4.60	6.60	5.60	5.30	5.80	7.60	6.10	15	20	75.00	47.60	80	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	7.10	8.50	5.40	4.80	6.80	5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	48.00	78	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	7.30	5.80	4.30	3.70	5.80	5.60	4.50	4.60	5.80	6.60	13	17	42.00	34.50	74	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	9.00	8.90	6.10	5.90	8.70	8.30	5.00	7.10	7.60	9.20	25	30	84.00	59.00	55	40	75	1.60	.....	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	8.90	8.10	7.30	6.30	8.70	9.20	6.40	7.90	8.00	10.30	18	28	80.60	77.00	70	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	7.80	8.90	6.40	6.00	8.90	7.50	5.60	7.40	7.30	12.40	12	27	68.00	65.00	82	78	1.40	1.80	4.20	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	8.00	8.10	6.50	5.50	8.00	7.80	5.00	7.80	7.70	10.10	15	23	78.00	56.00	70	58	2.00	2.50	5.25	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	10.00	9.00	7.50	5.70	8.20	7.00	6.20	6.50	9.00	11.00	.....	30	115.00	80.00	85	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	8.70	9.50	5.70	5.50	9.50	9.00	4.00	7.00	7.00	11.00	.....	26	65.00	70.00	92	95	1.50	1.50	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	8.80	10.00	6.50	7.00	8.50	10.00	5.00	7.00	7.70	12.00	13	.....	80.00	96.00	60	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	9.10	9.10	5.70	5.60	7.90	7.80	5.40	7.00	7.00	10.10	18	23	68.00	74.00	90	86	1.40	1.60	4.20	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	10.20	10.40	6.00	6.10	9.50	8.40	5.20	6.10	7.00	9.70	13	24	72.00	69.00	104	100	1.17	1.04	3.51	3.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	10.00	10.70	6.20	6.00	10.00	8.50	5.20	7.20	6.20	10.00	13	20	74.00	70.00	100	95	1.25	1.50	3.75	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	10.00	10.20	7.20	6.90	9.20	8.80	6.50	7.60	8.50	11.50	.....	27	95.00	86.00	100	100	1.50	2.35	4.50	7.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	7.96	8.83	6.08	5.53	7.73	7.26	5.11	6.43	7.55	10.54	17.9	24.8	64.35	54.46	99.96	87.05	1.42	1.94	4.29	5.16	25.7	23.1	2.21	1.93

Trend of Crop Prices Upward—Meat Animal Prices Decrease.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 2.8% during April. In the past 10 years the price level increased about 5.9% during April. On May 1 the index figure of prices was about 12.3% higher than a year ago, 60.1% lower than 2 years ago, and 29.8% lower than the average of the past 10 years on May 1.

The prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens) to producers of the United States decreased 1.1% from Mar. 15 to Apr. 15. In the past 10 years prices increased in like period 3.5%. On Apr. 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 2.6% higher than a year ago, 36.3% lower than 2 years ago, and 15.9% lower than the average of the past 10 years on Apr. 15.

Larger Grain Crops in Chile.

The production of wheat in Chile for 1921-22 is placed at 23,883,000 bus., according to a report from the American consul at Concepcion. This is an increase of about 4,000,000 bus. over the 1920-21 crop. Chile's barley production for 1921-22 is placed at 3,690,000 bus., and the production of oats at 2,118,000 bus.

British India Wheat Crop Estimated at 355,235,000 Bushels.

The first estimate of the wheat production in British India is 355,235,000 bus., according to a message from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy. This is a large increase compared with last year, being 40.4% greater than the first estimate a year ago. This estimate is also 4.3% greater than the average production in British India for the past 5 years.

Citrus Fruit Crop in Greece Estimated.

The output of citrus fruits in Greece and its island possessions for the present season is estimated at 53,000,000 oranges compared with 64,500,000 oranges last year, 18,000,000 mandarines compared with 61,500,000 last year, and 31,000,000 lemons compared with 29,500,000 last year, according to a report from the American consul general at Athens.

Increased Production of Cantaloupes in California, Florida, and Texas Indicated.

A production of 16,862 cars of cantaloupes is indicated in California, Florida, and Texas. This is an increase of about 4,000 cars over 1921. Acreage planted was increased about 22% and an increased yield per acre is indicated.

The following table gives the commercial acreage and forecast of production in southern California, Florida, and Texas, compared with the acreage and production in 1921:

State.	Acreage. Harvested, 1921.	Acreage. Planted, 1922.	Yield per acre. Average, 1921.	Yield per acre. Indicated, 1922.	Production.[1] Harvested, 1921.	Production.[1] Forecast, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Crates.*[2]	*Crates.*[2]	*Cars.*[3]	*Cars.*[3]
Calif., S. Dist.	23,400	29,300	173	194	11,566	16,241
Florida	700	700	150	132	300	264
Texas	800	800	98	156	224	357
Total	24,900	30,800	170	192	12,090	16,862

[1] Estimated maximum production, usually considerably in excess of carlot movement.
[2] Standard crates of 45 melons each.
[3] Cars containing 350 crates.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, APRIL 15, 1921-22—Continued.

State.	Beans (dry), per bushel.		Cotton seed, per ton.		Hay, per ton. Timothy.		Hay, per ton. Clover.		Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.		Hay, per ton. Prairie.		Clover seed, per bushel. As sold.		Clover seed, per bushel. As bought.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As sold.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As bought.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As sold.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As bought.		Bran, per ton. As bought.		Cotton-seed meal, per ton. As bought.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.11	5.21	.....	.....	22.00	22.00	19.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	17.10	.....	.....	4.75	4.70	.....	.....	25.00	14.00	41.00	38.00	45.00	56.00
New Hampshire	3.95	4.35	.....	.....	24.00	25.00	23.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.60	15.30	.....	.....	4.60	4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	38.00	45.00	54.00
Vermont	4.24	4.46	.....	.....	21.00	24.00	19.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.80	16.50	.....	.....	4.30	4.10	.....	.....	.....	13.00	38.00	37.00	44.00	56.00
Massachusetts	3.89	4.55	.....	.....	29.00	28.00	27.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.25	17.60	.....	.....	5.60	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	37.00	36.00	55.00
Rhode Island	2.98	4.47	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.45	16.90	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....	14.50	36.00	36.00	42.00	52.00
Connecticut	4.50	3.75	.....	.....	27.00	25.00	26.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.40	16.30	.....	.....	4.40	4.30	.....	.....	15.00	18.60	36.00	36.00	41.00	53.00
New York	3.10	3.60	.....	.....	17.50	19.00	15.10	16.70	15.50	16.00	.....	.....	11.25	15.00	14.35	16.30	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.10	.....	.....	15.00	13.50	35.00	35.00	44.10	56.00
New Jersey	3.00	4.00	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	25.00	23.00	27.00	28.00	.....	9.00	.....	.....	14.00	16.40	.....	.....	4.25	4.20	.....	.....	14.00	13.40	37.00	38.00	42.00	57.00
Pennsylvania	3.35	4.00	.....	.....	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	12.25	14.00	14.45	16.00	4.25	3.70	4.45	4.30	14.50	11.20	15.55	13.60	37.00	36.00	44.00	55.00
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.50	18.00	18.00	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	16.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	.....	.....	16.00	13.00	38.00	37.00	45.00	55.00
Maryland	3.80	4.00	.....	.....	17.00	17.50	14.00	16.20	22.00	20.00	.....	.....	11.00	14.20	13.00	15.80	3.65	4.00	4.00	4.50	12.00	11.50	14.00	13.00	38.00	35.90	45.00	51.40
Virginia	3.10	3.80	.....	.....	19.00	20.00	18.00	18.50	21.00	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	16.30	3.60	.....	4.10	4.20	.....	.....	14.50	13.60	40.00	38.00	44.00	49.00
West Virginia	4.00	4.90	.....	.....	22.00	17.90	19.00	17.00	23.00	20.00	.....	.....	12.00	13.50	15.00	17.50	3.75	3.00	4.60	4.40	.....	.....	18.00	15.50	41.25	39.00	48.50	52.50
North Carolina	3.10	3.24	17.50	36.30	28.00	24.50	26.50	21.40	29.00	25.40	16.40	16.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	16.60	.....	4.70	5.20	5.10	.....	.....	15.00	13.00	41.00	40.60	37.50	46.40
South Carolina	.....	.....	18.00	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	37.00	33.00	44.00
Georgia	2.98	2.58	19.70	41.00	27.20	24.90	22.80	25.20	23.70	26.70	17.00	16.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.90	41.10	32.70	44.40
Florida	3.00	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	40.00	36.00	48.50
Ohio	2.94	4.30	.....	.....	14.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	.....	10.00	11.65	13.80	13.50	15.40	3.00	3.10	3.75	3.90	12.50	12.60	13.75	13.20	34.00	34.00	42.00	49.00
Indiana	2.75	3.92	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	15.00	9.00	9.00	9.70	13.40	12.00	15.20	3.00	3.20	3.80	4.00	11.70	12.40	13.50	13.10	32.00	33.00	42.00	55.00
Illinois	3.50	4.55	.....	.....	18.40	15.00	16.90	14.00	20.50	17.00	15.40	16.00	10.80	13.50	12.80	15.00	3.50	3.40	4.60	4.00	10.60	12.00	15.45	12.80	31.70	30.00	41.45	49.00
Michigan	1.65	3.65	.....	.....	14.00	15.00	12.90	14.00	14.50	17.50	.....	13.00	10.75	12.90	13.25	15.40	3.10	3.50	3.85	4.30	12.50	13.00	15.00	15.80	34.00	34.20	43.50	54.00
Wisconsin	2.80	3.70	.....	.....	17.40	19.40	16.10	18.30	23.00	22.70	12.50	13.40	11.10	13.10	12.80	15.00	3.00	3.30	3.80	3.90	.....	.....	15.80	15.30	25.60	28.10	44.80	52.70
Minnesota	2.85	3.62	.....	.....	11.90	11.50	11.90	11.60	13.20	13.50	8.70	7.90	11.20	13.00	13.00	15.30	2.85	3.20	4.00	4.10	17.00	14.70	.....	19.50	23.00	26.70	.....	.....
Iowa	2.89	4.57	.....	.....	12.00	10.50	11.30	10.10	13.00	12.00	9.60	7.00	10.90	13.10	12.90	14.80	2.60	2.80	3.05	3.10	12.25	11.30	14.00	13.80	30.00	30.00	41.30	56.00
Missouri	3.50	4.25	20.00	38.80	14.20	11.40	14.60	12.50	15.50	15.20	9.00	8.00	10.80	12.10	12.60	14.00	3.40	3.20	3.90	3.90	10.75	12.50	12.70	12.90	29.40	29.00	36.25	50.00
North Dakota	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	7.50	7.00	.....	.....	16.20	14.00	3.25	2.50	5.40	4.00	14.40	12.00	16.80	14.00	24.00	20.00	.....	.....
South Dakota	3.80	3.70	.....	.....	8.20	8.30	8.50	8.50	9.50	11.00	6.70	8.50	12.50	11.80	16.50	16.50	2.75	3.50	4.00	4.50	14.25	11.50	15.10	12.00	28.30	27.00	.....	.....
Nebraska	3.25	4.00	.....	.....	9.50	9.70	8.75	10.00	9.00	9.90	7.75	7.50	10.00	13.00	11.80	15.30	3.40	3.70	5.25	4.70	10.40	9.70	12.30	11.20	27.00	24.00	.....	.....
Kansas	3.55	4.00	.....	.....	11.00	9.70	10.50	9.70	11.30	10.80	8.00	7.00	9.65	11.10	11.20	13.00	3.05	3.50	3.75	4.20	7.90	8.00	9.40	10.20	21.40	25.00	36.80	53.00
Kentucky	3.25	4.10	.....	.....	18.50	17.60	17.30	17.60	20.00	19.00	.....	.....	11.60	13.30	13.90	16.00	3.70	3.20	4.20	4.30	.....	.....	14.00	13.60	34.50	34.40	39.00	49.60
Tennessee	3.40	3.70	21.50	37.50	24.00	20.00	23.00	19.40	24.00	20.50	14.00	12.50	11.00	14.20	13.75	15.00	3.00	4.00	3.75	4.40	.....	.....	14.00	14.50	36.00	35.20	38.00	46.00
Alabama	.....	2.90	20.00	40.00	32.00	22.00	31.00	20.00	30.00	23.00	18.00	13.00	.....	.....	12.75	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	37.00	34.00	47.00
Mississippi	.....	.....	19.00	37.50	20.00	20.70	18.50	17.50	27.00	23.20	14.90	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	12.00	37.00	39.70	31.00	49.60
Louisiana	2.27	2.74	18.70	32.70	.....	.....	21.00	15.50	36.20	21.30	17.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	31.20	32.41	37.50	48.60
Texas	3.42	3.90	16.00	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.25	33.00	33.25	51.00
Oklahoma	.....	.....	14.00	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	12.00	10.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	9.60	10.00	10.80	27.00	28.00	32.00	49.00
Arkansas	3.50	4.10	17.00	35.60	20.70	17.00	20.80	16.20	23.00	19.50	14.70	12.50	13.40	13.30	15.40	16.10	.....	.....	6.00	5.90	.....	.....	14.40	14.00	32.80	31.20	33.70	47.50
Montana	3.00	3.25	.....	.....	9.00	10.00	8.00	10.20	8.00	9.20	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	12.35	12.00	5.00	2.70	5.85	3.40	9.50	10.50	14.00	12.00	33.00	24.00	.....	.....
Wyoming	3.60	3.70	.....	.....	9.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.30	10.00	11.80	10.50	.....	.....	.....	10.80	.....	.....	.....	6.30	11.50	11.00	13.50	13.40	31.15	26.60	40.00	50.00
Colorado	2.40	3.35	.....	.....	11.00	8.50	7.80	7.50	8.50	7.50	10.00	7.50	7.20	7.20	12.60	12.40	4.50	3.00	7.00	5.80	9.50	7.60	12.00	12.00	31.00	25.00	43.00	52.00
New Mexico	2.25	3.20	20.00	35.00	16.00	13.70	.....	.....	15.00	13.90	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	9.20	10.00	12.60	40.00	32.00	43.00	56.00
Arizona	3.50	3.75	10.50	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50	10.80	13.50	45.00	40.00	25.00	50.00
Utah	3.00	3.60	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	4.00	3.00	4.80	3.60	7.75	7.20	9.50	8.70	28.00	23.00	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	5.00	.....	.....	6.00	12.00	6.00	10.00	7.45	8.50	7.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.60	.....	.....	11.20	12.00	40.00	35.00	.....	.....
Idaho	2.50	3.00	.....	.....	18.00	13.00	13.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	.....	.....	7.50	11.00	16.80	15.00	3.50	2.40	5.00	4.00	7.00	9.10	11.40	12.50	33.00	26.00	.....	.....
Washington	2.70	.....	.....	.....	20.80	14.70	15.80	11.60	12.60	13.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	3.30	4.20	.....	.....	17.00	15.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	8.00	.....	7.00	9.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	.....	.....	9.00	5.20	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	32.00	31.00	.....	.....
California	3.30	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	11.20	12.00	13.70	45.00	35.00	40.00	50.00
United States	2.69	3.77	17.23	40.79	16.09	15.52	15.47	14.51	11.35	12.39	8.43	8.02	10.80	13.13	13.56	15.40	2.84	3.11	4.08	4.03	8.71	9.00	11.62	11.72	32.15	31.94	37.41	49.44

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, APRIL 15, 1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cotton seed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Hops, per pound.	Peanuts, per pound.	Maple sirup, per gal.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.
1913, Apr. 15	7.94	6.08	7.38	5.16	6.59	17.7	55.34	148	1.15	0.79	2.11	.....	.....	.....	11.09	1.74	8.36	21.89	58	.....	.....	24.69	30.89	.....	15.0	4.8	1.10
1914, Apr. 15	7.80	6.29	7.68	4.96	6.47	16.8	59.60	138	2.24	1.59	2.11	.....	.....	.....	8.06	2.28	6.77	24.17	89	.....	.....	28.50	32.75	.....	20.6	4.9	1.10
1915, Apr. 15	6.48	5.96	7.31	5.60	7.35	22.7	57.78	132	1.99	1.04	2.81	14.53	13.65	9.81	8.36	2.69	8.45	22.69	71	2.01	.....	28.28	31.43	8.96	12.4	4.5	1.10
1916, Apr. 15	8.21	6.66	8.00	6.61	8.58	26.3	60.68	133	1.50	1.24	3.42	14.00	11.87	10.73	10.58	3.51	10.39	38.13	96	1.50	0.54	25.97	36.02	13.73	14.3	4.6	1.17
1917, Apr. 15	13.61	8.57	10.49	9.69	12.03	38.8	72.09	136	7.61	4.96	7.37	14.26	13.06	17.68	10.41	2.76	9.03	55.94	227	2.53	1.52	42.07	44.73	19.09	.....	6.2	1.33
1918, Apr. 15	15.76	9.73	11.71	11.98	15.34	60.0	82.45	137	2.98	1.34	6.95	21.47	19.68	18.97	17.86	3.74	10.53	68.08	222	2.93	2.04	42.82	56.41	23.58	.....	8.3	1.80
1919, Apr. 15	17.39	10.81	12.78	11.33	14.61	47.9	90.91	127	3.79	2.02	4.44	24.74	23.36	22.28	24.81	4.69	11.18	64.28	149	2.68	1.62	48.24	63.29	20.21	.....	6.9	2.03
1920, Apr. 15	13.73	9.20	12.72	10.66	14.63	51.3	95.36	131	5.59	3.44	4.41	27.99	26.93	24.57	32.23	5.63	21.80	68.71	145	4.21	1.45	55.26	78.87	19.04	.....	10.9	2.92
1921, Apr. 15	7.96	6.08	7.73	5.11	7.55	17.9	64.35	100	2.03	.98	2.69	16.09	15.47	11.35	10.80	2.84	8.71	17.23	69	2.16	.54	32.15	37.41	14.07	.....	3.5	2.21
May 15	7.62	5.98	7.55	5.11	7.78	16.0	62.63	98	3.10	1.07	2.73	15.44	14.90	10.88	10.71	2.90	8.97	17.28	66	2.43	.52	29.71	36.75	13.56	.....	3.4	2.08
June 15	7.22	5.65	7.43	4.74	7.59	15.4	59.89	98	4.04	1.38	2.82	15.16	14.52	10.64	10.20	2.99	8.73	17.06	76	2.65	.62	29.35	37.84	13.67	.....	3.8	2.10
July 15	8.09	5.40	7.37	4.34	7.37	15.5	56.55	94	3.95	1.48	2.75	14.51	13.89	9.85	10.00	2.98	7.89	18.75	75	2.87	.51	26.83	38.24	14.35	.....	3.8	.....
Aug. 15	8.73	5.39	7.31	4.38	6.99	15.4	55.85	93	3.16	1.59	2.83	15.01	14.17	9.66	10.37	2.71	8.54	22.06	67	2.41	.58	26.25	40.74	13.72	.....	3.9	.....
Sept. 15	7.51	4.98	7.67	4.11	6.27	15.5	54.33	89	2.61	1.68	2.99	14.83	14.37	9.86	10.25	2.31	8.53	27.19	68	2.00	.55	25.31	41.97	14.16	.....	4.0	.....
Oct. 15	7.31	4.81	7.61	3.96	5.98	15.8	53.39	85	2.39	1.87	2.87	14.39	13.99	9.82	10.21	2.70	8.33	31.05	72	2.01	.48	24.22	43.54	14.63	25.6	4.0	.....
Nov. 15	6.66	4.69	7.20	3.84	6.12	15.6	53.28	82	2.42	2.20	2.85	14.22	13.83	9.67	10.09	2.41	8.09	29.15	68	1.85	.36	23.60	43.67	14.09	25.9	3.7	.....
Dec. 15	6.52	4.62	7.14	4.10	6.60	16.9	53.30	81	2.77	2.45	2.83	14.31	14.17	10.46	10.38	2.57	7.63	28.78	86	1.76	.34	26.10	44.23	14.53	.....	3.5	.....
1922, Jan. 15	6.89	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	3.05	2.64	2.86	14.51	13.90	10.55	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.21	71	1.72	.41	28.08	45.08	14.06	.....	3.6	.....
Feb. 15	8.24	5.07	7.84	5.71	8.87	22.3	53.54	84	3.09	3.25	3.04	14.77	14.10	11.04	11.88	2.82	8.45	30.17	88	1.80	.48	29.90	45.26	14.25	.....	4.0	1.84
Mar. 15	9.08	5.46	7.85	6.51	10.21	25.0	54.87	86	3.02	3.66	3.64	15.06	14.06	11.80	13.00	2.95	7.50	32.72	80	1.86	.60	32.09	47.90	15.19	.....	4.3	1.95
Apr. 15	8.83	5.53	7.26	6.43	10.54	24.8	54.46	87	3.10	4.70	3.77	15.52	14.51	12.39	13.13	3.11	9.00	40.79	76	1.85	.63	31.94	49.44	16.16	.....	3.9	1.93

[1] Prices paid by farmers.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, MAY 1, 1921–1922.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine	.....	200	125	96	75	66	114	78	.....	.....	100	104	.....	.....	46	55	.....	.....	22.60	22.00	.....	.....	50	41	28	27	27.4	27.0
New Hampshire	.....	.....	95	125	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	125	.....	.....	24.00	26.75	.....	.....	55	47	35	32	28.8	28.0
Vermont	154	209	91	89	68	73	120	125	.....	.....	112	119	.....	.....	72	114	.....	.....	22.30	24.00	.....	.....	48	44	28	27	30.5	28.0
Massachusetts	.....	.....	86	75	60	53	.....	.....	125	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	138	.....	.....	26.50	27.50	.....	.....	52	45	38	37	31.8	33.1
Rhode Island	.....	.....	119	125	75	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	130	.....	.....	28.50	27.50	.....	.....	54	42	45	28	36.5	33.0
Connecticut	.....	.....	100	86	67	63	.....	.....	200	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	136	.....	.....	30.00	27.60	.....	.....	52	42	30	29	32.5	32.0
New York	125	130	81	77	55	54	83	76	136	116	118	103	.....	.....	41	91	.....	.....	16.80	18.15	.....	.....	47	40	27	27	30.9	27.8
New Jersey	158	140	85	76	65	58	.....	.....	87	106	.....	100	.....	.....	53	102	193	175	18.50	21.00	.....	.....	54	39	31	29	36.0	31.0
Pennsylvania	123	126	70	65	52	50	78	60	114	90	120	81	.....	.....	54	123	.....	185	17.70	16.75	.....	.....	47	41	25	23	27.0	24.0
Delaware	132	136	62	63	70	70	.....	.....	150	150	.....	160	.....	.....	60	146	130	140	18.60	18.00	.....	.....	45	42	22	22	27.5	26.5
Maryland	132	135	75	62	63	51	126	67	147	104	125	81	.....	.....	44	109	175	175	16.70	16.25	.....	.....	43	35	23	22	34.4	25.4
Virginia	145	139	89	84	71	62	102	84	129	97	114	121	.....	.....	56	128	112	149	20.10	19.25	10.0	14.9	38	32	22	22	28.1	23.7
West Virginia	155	136	109	88	71	62	122	105	109	88	109	94	.....	.....	95	151	170	217	22.10	18.45	.....	.....	43	36	25	22	24.7	21.8
North Carolina	151	149	94	88	76	74	.....	.....	129	122	109	89	.....	.....	88	151	119	111	22.80	19.30	10.3	16.7	39	35	22	22	21.6	21.3
South Carolina	220	210	105	84	78	71	.....	.....	288	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	215	113	97	26.30	20.40	10.2	15.9	42	38	25	23	23.0	25.4
Georgia	193	176	99	73	74	64	.....	.....	170	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	200	110	86	21.60	16.50	10.0	16.0	37	30	23	21	21.7	20.2
Florida	.....	.....	99	79	72	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	158	99	93	21.80	19.25	9.5	14.3	50	40	25	26	26.0	26.4
Ohio	122	129	54	62	37	40	58	61	106	84	123	98	.....	.....	77	143	168	211	13.10	13.25	.....	.....	40	36	21	23	24.0	21.3
Indiana	118	127	49	54	33	34	52	62	100	84	150	145	.....	.....	90	145	138	152	14.00	13.30	.....	.....	36	31	20	22	21.5	19.1
Illinois	120	121	51	53	34	34	60	55	116	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	136	130	157	15.70	13.90	.....	.....	36	33	20	21	21.4	20.2
Michigan	118	125	64	60	35	40	57	57	106	87	89	77	.....	.....	29	90	.....	.....	12.30	14.50	.....	.....	39	35	21	22	21.6	19.3
Wisconsin	118	117	60	59	37	40	58	56	111	91	99	90	158	204	40	88	.....	.....	14.70	18.50	.....	.....	40	37	21	21	20.4	19.6
Minnesota	103	135	41	48	27	31	44	47	104	88	90	102	131	238	42	82	.....	.....	8.20	10.00	.....	.....	39	34	17	21	17.7	16.5
Iowa	107	114	40	48	28	30	50	52	102	84	90	63	129	212	91	135	.....	.....	11.50	10.00	.....	.....	37	32	17	21	19.0	17.4
Missouri	116	120	58	61	41	42	100	55	100	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	146	147	155	12.60	10.50	.....	14.8	32	30	16	20	19.9	18.2
North Dakota	108	123	44	57	23	30	35	43	96	83	.....	.....	130	226	76	95	.....	.....	9.70	10.60	.....	.....	35	29	16	18	14.1	15.0
South Dakota	90	125	32	41	23	28	40	44	94	83	.....	.....	123	228	79	112	.....	.....	6.00	7.80	.....	.....	34	31	16	19	15.4	15.6
Nebraska	106	112	34	42	27	29	43	45	92	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	102	.....	.....	7.30	6.75	.....	.....	33	27	15	18	17.0	16.1
Kansas	106	123	41	50	33	36	26	43	75	88	.....	.....	128	226	116	136	164	136	8.70	7.50	.....	.....	34	29	15	19	17.7	17.0
Kentucky	139	136	77	78	60	57	112	65	128	108	104	117	.....	.....	92	176	159	151	17.30	16.75	.....	.....	30	29	19	20	20.6	18.6
Tennessee	141	140	78	73	67	54	56	89	117	140	148	100	.....	.....	105	175	147	121	17.50	17.00	8.5	15.5	27	24	18	18	19.0	18.3
Alabama	156	167	99	80	74	64	117	85	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	196	117	106	17.80	16.70	10.1	16.2	34	30	20	19	20.8	20.5
Mississippi	133	175	102	85	65	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	198	131	106	15.50	15.00	10.0	15.8	36	32	20	19	21.8	21.9
Louisiana	.....	.....	95	81	70	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	197	107	104	14.80	13.00	9.5	15.1	41	37	20	20	22.6	18.4
Texas	119	121	83	70	51	46	40	60	126	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	209	149	128	13.90	11.25	9.3	16.0	32	32	15	16	18.0	17.0
Oklahoma	105	109	55	55	48	41	97	53	63	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	165	153	144	9.30	8.10	7.6	15.1	32	29	15	16	16.7	17.2
Arkansas	125	125	95	79	62	55	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	184	138	102	14.90	12.75	8.6	15.4	33	29	16	16	16.7	16.0
Montana	106	122	70	54	48	47	75	63	92	81	.....	.....	102	231	69	84	.....	.....	8.70	11.00	.....	.....	35	31	19	19	17.6	16.4
Wyoming	113	108	67	59	51	47	111	70	128	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	105	.....	.....	8.40	13.00	.....	.....	44	35	28	21	21.0	17.9
Colorado	93	99	54	51	44	44	48	48	92	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	51	.....	.....	9.10	7.25	.....	.....	39	31	23	21	21.6	19.9
New Mexico	131	133	90	123	58	82	112	114	196	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	146	110	200	14.00	12.25	.....	.....	47	43	23	25	18.0	18.8
Arizona	.....	170	150	133	100	79	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	105	.....	.....	29.50	10.50	.....	.....	54	43	29	26	31.5	23.2
Utah	100	95	125	83	59	44	84	53	108	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	99	.....	.....	9.10	7.50	.....	.....	42	33	23	18	19.0	14.3
Nevada	260	126	135	170	78	48	124	79	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	118	.....	.....	13.70	11.00	.....	.....	41	41	42	32	26.5	27.5
Idaho	90	105	59	91	38	49	63	79	100	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	99	.....	.....	9.70	12.00	.....	.....	42	33	22	20	17.3	16.5
Washington	97	126	80	129	56	61	54	67	100	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	88	.....	.....	16.50	16.40	.....	.....	42	37	21	20	24.0	20.0
Oregon	97	107	106	110	50	52	81	84	98	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	102	.....	.....	14.00	10.00	.....	.....	40	35	21	20	21.2	19.6
California	127	118	100	106	55	59	58	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	112	263	169	13.50	15.30	.....	15.0	40	36	25	22	29.3	25.8
United States	110.7	121.0	59.5	59.7	36.8	37.9	49.2	56.3	105.3	87.6	115.9	93.3	125.7	230.6	68.0	104.3	127.2	114.1	13.08	12.98	9.4	15.9	38.6	34.7	20.2	21.0	21.7	19.9

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS MAY 1, 1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, May 1	80.9	56.8	34.2	48.3	62.4	71.4	48.2	93.8	114.3	89.5	$10.42	11.6	27.0	16.1	11.8
1914, May 1	83.9	72.1	39.5	49.3	62.9	77.3	71.4	94.5	134.7	141.8	11.63	12.2	23.8	16.8	12.5
1915, May 1	139.6	77.7	53.4	63.8	101.9	84.6	50.5	95.6	169.6	85.4	11.03	9.1	25.7	17.1	12.1
1916, May 1	102.5	72.3	42.6	59.6	83.7	84.9	94.8	80.5	191.8	98.0	11.27	11.5	27.9	18.1	13.2
1917, May 1	245.9	150.6	71.0	120.1	164.1	150.6	279.6	141.3	300.6	149.8	13.94	18.9	36.1	30.0	17.5
1918, May 1	203.6	155.7	86.0	158.5	221.1	176.0	80.1	155.0	373.3	154.8	17.97	28.5	39.9	31.0	19.8
1919, May 1	231.1	162.6	70.9	103.9	155.5	147.3	118.9	174.6	361.4	224.5	22.31	26.0	50.3	36.8	25.2
1920, May 1	251.3	169.6	98.3	146.4	183.1	168.8	393.6	205.2	448.2	285.5	24.22	37.7	57.6	37.4	27.4
1921, May 1	110.7	59.5	36.8	49.2	105.3	115.9	68.0	127.2	125.7	142.2	13.08	9.4	38.6	20.2	21.7
June 1	127.4	62.5	37.9	51.6	112.2	116.1	67.1	128.8	145.7	169.2	12.52	9.8	29.4	19.4	20.7
July 1	112.2	62.2	35.6	50.6	103.8	115.3	69.9	125.0	145.8	170.0	12.61	9.6	29.0	22.0	21.1
Aug. 1	104.8	61.7	33.8	49.4	98.1	119.7	136.9	144.1	162.1	171.2	11.73	9.8	34.1	26.6	21.2
Sept. 1	101.2	56.2	30.1	47.0	89.9	114.4	168.6	135.6	164.8	163.6	11.70	12.6	36.6	30.4	20.9
Oct. 1	105.6	51.0	31.0	45.4	88.6	106.0	137.6	108.3	162.9	186.9	11.36	19.8	38.2	34.2	20.3
Nov. 1	94.2	41.1	29.2	41.7	74.6	83.9	123.5	89.5	145.0	213.9	11.13	17.7	40.9	44.2	19.0
Dec. 1	92.7	42.3	30.3	42.2	70.2	81.2	111.1	88.1	144.6	168.5	12.13	16.2	41.1	51.1	18.4
1922, Jan. 1	93.3	43.4	31.0	43.7	69.6	83.5	108.6	95.1	151.1	180.6	11.33	16.3	40.3	44.9	18.5
Feb. 1	97.0	45.8	32.8	44.3	70.4	85.4	115.5	96.8	173.1	181.7	11.36	15.5	34.4	32.0	18.8
Mar 1	116.9	54.8	36.6	49.6	83.5	85.8	117.8	110.7	216.2	197.4	11.80	15.9	34.7	25.4	19.4
Apr. 1	117.0	56.9	36.5	52.8	84.2	92.6	113.6	111.7	218.7	199.4	12.30	16.0	34.5	19.9	19.4
May 1	121.0	59.7	37.9	56.3	87.6	93.3	104.3	114.1	230.6	200.1	12.98	15.9	34.7	21.0	19.9

Onion prices recently declined sharply in consuming markets with the increasing shipments, but the market continued higher than during the corresponding period last season. Shipments to Apr. 29 were 3,065 compared with 2,108 cars to same period last year. Of this season's movement 2,990 cars came from Texas, compared with 2,104 cars during the similar period last season.

VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN 1921 PLACED AT $2,409,600,000

Total Farm Valuation Drops 20 Per Cent from High Point Reached in 1920, Estimates Show.

The total value of dairy products produced on farms during the calendar year 1921 was $2,409,600,000, according to the estimate recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This amount compares with the estimated value of $3,025,400,000 in 1920 and $2,969,600,000 in 1919 the decline from 1920 to 1921 being approximately 20 per cent.

The rise in values from 1919 to 1920—a period during which the values of nearly all other important farm products, including animals declined—was due to the higher prices paid for milk, butter, and cheese during the latter year compared with the prices prevailing during 1919.

MILK PRODUCTION ESTIMATED.

The production of milk during the three years under consideration was estimated at 10,535,000,000 gallons in 1919, 10,425,000,000 gallons in 1920, and 11,710,000,000 gallons in 1921.

Sales and farm consumption of whole milk at farmers' wholesale prices, had an estimated value of $1,787,400,000 in 1919, of $1,836,400,000 in 1920, and of $1,579,500,000 in 1921. These values are based on estimates of 6,113,000,000 gallons of milk in 1919, 6,101,000,000 gallons in 1920, and 7,118,000,000 gallons in 1921, at the average price of 29.24¢ per gallon in 1919, of 30.1¢ in 1920, and of 22.19¢ in 1921. These average milk prices were computed from extensive information with regard to milk prices derived from all parts of the country, weighted by the relative monthly production of milk.

For butter made on farms, a value of $344,900,000 is estimated for 1919, of $366,200,000 for 1920, and of $241,600,000 for 1921; the estimated production of butter falling from 685,000,000 pounds in 1919 to 650,000,000 pounds in 1921, and the average price from 50.35¢ per pound in 1919 and 54.25¢ in 1920, to 37.16¢ in 1921.

Heretofore, no estimates of the values of buttermilk, skim milk, and whey on farms have been included in the total value of dairy products. Based on feeding value, these products had a value of $260,600,000 in 1919, of $230,000,000 in 1920, and of $99,700,000 in 1921.

The accompanying table shows in detail the estimated value of dairy products on farms for the three years of 1919, 1920, and 1921. It must be borne in mind that all figures given in this article and its accompanying table are estimated values to the producer or farm values.

Estimated Value of Dairy Products on Farms, 1919–1921.

[In thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Product.	1919	1920	1921
Milk sold	992,700	979,500	833,500
Milk, and milk equivalent of cream, consumed on farms	794,700	856,900	746,000
Total whole milk at sale prices	1,787,400	1,836,400	1,579,500
Butter made	344,900	366,200	241,600
Cheese made	2,400	2,300	1,600
Cream sold	176,300	186,200	145,400
Butter fat sold	398,000	404,300	341,800
Buttermilk on farms	13,400	11,700	4,600
Whey on farms	200	200	100
Skim milk on farms	247,000	218,100	95,000
Total dairy products	2,969,600	3,025,400	2,409,600

The Tagging of Seeds is Important.

Every lot of seed should be tagged or labeled immediately after threshing to distinguish it from other lots of a different variety, strain, or quality. Space should be provided on one side of the tag for recording the purity and germination tests and such other information as is necessary or desirable, and on the other side for the name and address of buyer and of grower.

Some States require only a statement of the kind and purity of the seed, together with the name and address of the vendor. If the grower is certain that he will not offer his seed for sale outside his own State, it is not necessary for him to provide space for more information than is required by the laws of that State.

Information regarding the requirements of the various States may be obtained upon application to the State Experiment Station or State Board of Agriculture. In order, however, to make the tag as adaptable as possible for use in all States without increasing the cost materially, space should be provided for stating the percentages of pure seed, inert matter, and foreign seed; names and number or percentage of noxious weed seed; germination percentage, date of germination test; State or county where seed was grown; and the year when grown.

A suggested form of tag which would comply with the tagging or labeling requirements of practically every one of the 38 State seed laws is illustrated in Farmers' Bulletin 1232, published in 1921 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This bulletin is available for distribution.

Diversification of Seed-Growing Areas Desirable.

In order to take care of the increasing domestic and foreign demand and the falling off of imports of seeds during the World War, the acreage planted for seed purposes in old, proven localities was increased, and new areas of production were sought, particularly for the production of vegetable seeds, but to a much less degree for field seeds. Although some new areas were found to give better yields or seeds of better quality than did old areas, the expense of pioneering was often such a drawback as to discourage further increased production in many of the new areas.

However, it is apparent to many growers that certain kinds of seed may be produced in a number of places in this country, and that one of the best assurances against total failure of seed crops is the diversification of acreages as much as possible. At the same time it is realized that certain localities are better adapted for the production of a few kinds of seed than are other localities.

Although the World War stimulated the production of most kinds of vegetable and field seed, it had a deterrent effect upon the production of other kinds commonly exported from this country, such as timothy, redtop, meadow fescue, and Kentucky bluegrass. High hay prices, increased acreages of food crops, and limited demand for seeds of grass crops from European countries, among other factors, resulted in the cutting of a smaller acreage of the grasses for seed purposes during the war.

Prior to the World War most of the beet, carrot, radish, and spinach seed planted in this country was imported from Great Britain and France.

POULTRY AND EGG VALUES FOR 1921 SLUMP TO $943,200,000

Marked Decline in Average Farm Prices since 1920—Eggs Lead Poultry in Total Valuation.

The estimated total value of poultry and eggs produced on the farms of the United States during 1921 was $943,200,000, according to figures recently compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of this total $401,600,000 represents poultry and $541,600,000 represents eggs, exclusive of pigeon eggs.

The production of poultry on farms in 1921 is estimated at 526,000,000 chickens and 24,000,000 other fowls. The production of eggs is placed at 1,837,000,000 doz. chicken eggs and 6,000,000 doz. other eggs. These estimates are based upon the results of the Fourteenth Decennial Census which was taken in 1920 but which covered, in so far as poultry and egg production was concerned, the calendar year 1919.

VALUE BELOW PREVIOUS YEARS.

The 1921 valuation for both poultry and eggs is $277,400,000 below the 1920 valuation and $156,400,000 below the 1919 estimated valuation.

The marked decline in the 1921 valuation compared with the 1920 figures is chiefly accounted for by the drop since 1920 in the prices paid for poultry and eggs. In 1920 the average farm value of a chicken was 86.5¢. In 1921 this value had dropped to 71¢. In 1919 it stood at 81.6¢.

The average farm price of chicken eggs in 1920 was 44.4¢ per doz. In 1921 this average price had slumped to 29.3¢ per doz. In 1919 it was 41¢ per doz.

The table accompanying this article gives in detail the estimated values for the various kinds of poultry and eggs for 1919, 1920, and 1921. It must be borne in mind that the estimates set forth in this article and its accompanying table cover poultry and eggs raised on farms. A considerable number of fowls and eggs are produced in cities, towns, and villages, but it is impossible from available data to form any justifiable estimates concerning them.

Estimated Value of Poultry Raised and Eggs Produced on Farms, 1919–1921.

[In thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Product.	1919	1920	1921
Poultry:			
Chickens	386,300	423,700	373,500
Ducks	5,600	6,000	4,900
Geese	8,000	8,500	7,000
Guinea fowls	2,200	2,400	1,900
Pigeons	1,600	1,700	1,400
Turkeys	12,900	13,800	12,900
Total poultry raised	416,600	456,100	401,600
Eggs:			
Chicken	678,600	759,800	538,600
Duck	800	900	500
Goose	700	800	500
Guinea fowl	600	600	400
Turkey	2,300	2,400	1,600
Total eggs produced	683,000	764,500	541,600
Total poultry and eggs	1,099,600	1,220,600	943,200

Japan's 1921 Rice Production.

The production of rice in Japan in 1921 is placed at 17,335,434,000 lbs., or 8,667,717 tons of 2,000 lbs. each. This amount is about 1,260,000 tons below the 1920 production, but is about equal to the average production for the past 10 years.

Weather

WEEK'S CONDITIONS GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR AGRICULTURE

Vegetation Helped in Most Sections by Rainfall—Freezing Temperatures in Far Northwest.

Vegetation was favorably affected by generally mild weather with abundant moisture during the week ending May 9. The week averaged cool in the far Northwest, however, with freezing weather in eastern Washington and Oregon, most of Idaho and Nevada, northern Arizona, and extreme western Utah. There was sufficient rainfall in much of Florida to relieve the drought conditions, although more rain is needed in that State and in the far Southwest. It was too wet in parts of Texas and Oklahoma and the lower Mississippi Valley. Abundant rainfall occurred in the Northeast and in many north-central districts, where moisture was needed.

Farm work and transportation.—Little farm work was possible during the week in the North Pacific States, and field work was delayed in most of the South during part of the week at least by rainy weather and wet soil. Conditions were favorable elsewhere and good advance was made. No field work was possible in large flooded areas in the lower Mississippi Valley.

WINTER WHEAT FAVORED.

Small grains.—Winter wheat continued to make satisfactory advance in nearly all sections of the country under the influence of mild weather and ample moisture. The rainfall in the Middle Atlantic States, where dry weather had prevailed, was very beneficial for winter grains, and helpful rains occurred in the more northern and western States. Winter wheat is making rank growth in the lower Great Plains, especially in Oklahoma, and some damage from lodging has been reported, but the recent drier weather in eastern Kansas has proved beneficial, while growth has been greatly stimulated in the western portion of that State by the increased moisture. The harvest of winter grains progressed in the Southeast, but considerable harm has been done in that section by rust.

The weather was favorable in the spring wheat belt for field work and for germination of recently sown grain, and the seeding of spring wheat is nearing completion in nearly all parts of the belt; the early seeded spring wheat has come up generally to a good stand. Oat seeding also has been nearly completed, except in the more northeastern States, and germination in most sections has been satisfactory, although a considerably decreased acreage is reported in many interior valley localities as a result of previous prolonged unfavorable weather for seeding.

Corn.—Preparation of corn ground made satisfactory progress in most northern and eastern sections, but work was further delayed in the Ohio Valley and the Southwest by heavy rains. Some corn was planted during the week in most midwestern districts to the northern border States. Temperatures were more favorable for germination and growth than during preceding weeks. Cultivation was delayed in the Southwest by wet soil.

Cotton.—Further heavy rains occurred in many districts of the cotton belt, with continued interruptions to field work. Planting and replanting made generally slow progress, although the latter part of the week was somewhat more favorable in the north-central and eastern districts, while the rainfall in some southeastern localities was beneficial, especially in Florida and southern Georgia.

The soil continued very wet in nearly all districts west of the Mississippi River, and but little field work was possible. Cotton continued to make satisfactory progress in the lower coast counties of Texas, but elsewhere in that State its progress and condition were reported poor, and early planted fields in Oklahoma are getting weedy from lack of cultivation. Sunshine was deficient in the central section of the belt, but conditions were more favorable in the southern portions of the east Gulf States. The nights were somewhat too cool in South Carolina for favorable germination and growth, but the stands are fair to good in that State, except in the northwestern portion, where considerable replanting will be necessary. Planting progressed during the week to the northeastern limits of the belt.

FLORIDA CROPS IMPROVED.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Truck crops were favorably affected by higher temperatures and abundant moisture in most sections, except for cool weather in the far Northwest and flood damage in Texas. Potato planting was under way under favorable conditions nearly to the northern limit of the Central States. There was sufficient moisture to improve truck crops in most of Florida. Sugar cane made good growth.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—There was sufficient warmth and moisture for the proper growth of meadows, pastures, and ranges in all sections of the country, except in parts of Florida and the far Southwest, where more rain is needed, and in the far Northwest, where cool weather checked development. Valley pastures were deteriorating in California, where stock was being moved to the foothills.

Fruit.—There was some damage to fruit by frost in the Hudson Valley during the week, and the freezing temperatures that overspread the Northwestern States at its close did some harm in that section, particularly in the Boise-Payette Valley of Idaho. Otherwise no further damage by frost was reported in any section of the country. There was some harm to strawberries in Tennessee by the wet weather, but the crop is generally excellent in that State, with heavy shipments reported.

Week Generally Mild East of the Rocky Mountains.

Mild weather was the rule throughout the week in all sections of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, although freezing temperatures occurred in the interior of northern New England. Unseasonably cold weather overspread the far Northwestern States, however, at the close of the week when temperatures freezing, or below, were experienced in the northern Rocky Mountain section and throughout most of the Great Basin, with heavy frost extending into northern California. Chart 1, page 424, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged above normal throughout the country, except in the far Northwest where in some localities the weekly means were as much as 6° below normal. In portions of the western Lake region, the plus departures from the normal were as great as 10°.

There were widespread, general rains in the Southwest and from the Mississippi Valley eastward during the first half of the week, with heavy falls in the Northeastern States. During the latter half rainfall was mostly of a local character with moderately heavy amounts in the central northern States and excessive falls in portions of the Southwest. Chart 2, page 424, shows that rainfall for the week as a whole was moderate to fairly heavy and rather uniformly distributed east of the 100th meridian. The falls were excessive locally in the lower Mississippi Valley, the central Great Plains, and parts of Texas, as well as along the New England coast. From the Rocky Mountains westward precipitation was mostly light, except along the north Pacific coast and in portions of Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, where rather heavy falls were recorded.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending May 9.)

New England.—Heavy rain middle of week of much benefit in extinguishing forest fires and saturating ground. Temperature low; season 10 days to two weeks late.

New York.—Temperature above normal. Liberal, well distributed rains last of week very beneficial. Pastures and meadows looking well. Plums, cherries, and peaches in full bloom. Considerable frost damage to fruit in Hudson Valley counties.

New Jersey.—Ample warmth, moisture, and sunshine. A few cool nights. Grass, grain, meadows, and pastures improved. Fruit doing well where not previously hurt by frost.

Pennsylvania.—Warm rains general and beneficial. Pastures and meadows show decided improvement. Orchard fruits not so badly damaged by frost as first reports indicated.

Maryland and Delaware.—Mild weather and much cloudiness. Moderate to heavy rainfall first half of week terminated prolonged period of dry weather and greatly benefited all growing crops. Wheat, rye, oats, peas, gardens, truck, and grass now growing nicely.

Virginia.—Temperature averaged somewhat above normal. Work delayed but crops benefited by moderate rain. Winter oats and wheat locally showing effects of recent freezes. Potatoes and truck recovering. Pastures and meadows improved.

North Carolina.—Temperatures favorable but plowing and planting delayed in some localities by rain and wet soil, especially in southwest, where work is considerably behind. Cotton coming up slowly; some replanting. Early corn and truck improving. Wheat not doing so well; many complaints of rust. Apple bloom light in some sections.

South Carolina.—Prolonged cloudiness and cool nights were unfavorable for germination and growth. Wet soil in northwest retarded plowing and planting, and considerable cotton had to be replanted; elsewhere the stands of cotton and corn are fair to good with some cotton chopping in south. Wheat poor on account of rust. Oats and rye good to excellent. White potatoes, tobacco, and minor crops good generally.

Georgia.—Heavy rains on May 4 in northern division detrimental to progress of planting, and growth very backward in that division. Moderate rains on several days elsewhere very beneficial. Tempera-

ture still too low for best results but week closed warmer. Cotton practically all planted in southern half; small but improving. Cotton only half planted in north. Boll weevils have appeared in central Georgia.

Florida.—Progress and condition of cotton fair; plants small. Beneficial rains saved critical situation. Corn much improved. Melons made fair to good progress. Tomatoes, beans, and other truck improved. Tobacco, cane, and peanuts made good progress. More rain needed.

Alabama.—Temperatures much above normal latter part of week. Frequent showers, locally heavy; farm work delayed. Oats, wheat, truck, sugar cane, and white potatoes generally doing well. Planting cotton progressed slowly in north, where some is up and in poor condition on account of wet and recent cool weather; much up to good stand in south, although some is poor on account of heavy rain.

Mississippi.—Sunshine generally deficient with moderate to heavy rains. Nights cool. Preparation of soil and planting and cultivation of cotton and corn affected by rain with progress much behind seasonal average. Gardens, pastures, and truck made fair to good progress.

Louisiana.—Moderate to heavy rain first of week further delayed farm work but weather favorable thereafter. Early cotton, corn, and rice well advanced in some southern localities, but planting still continues in all sections; crops generally two to three weeks late and in poor condition in northern portion. Cane doing well. All operations suspended indefinitely in flooded districts.

Texas.—Weather warm. Precipitation excessive in north, moderate to heavy elsewhere. Generally favorable for pastures, meadows, truck, wheat, oats, and feed crops. Condition and progress of corn very good except in flooded areas. Condition and progress of cotton very good in lower coast section; poor elsewhere on account of too much rain. Planting and replanting at standstill and cultivation delayed. Live stock and range in good to excellent condition.

Oklahoma.—Temperature moderate; sunshine deficient; too much rain. Planting corn, cotton, and other spring crops further delayed. Too wet to cultivate early planted corn and cotton. Progress and condition of winter wheat generally fairly good; growing rank; some damage by lodging. First stand of alfalfa exceptionally good but too wet for cutting and curing.

Arkansas.—Too cool and wet first of week; much more favorable latter portion. Planting cotton and corn further delayed by wet soil. Cotton that is up is good stand in more favored localities but very little or no progress in wet places; much replanting in many sections.

Tennessee.—Work much behind on account of rains but last three days fair and warm and considerable planting done. Some cotton ready to chop, some coming up, and considerable yet to plant. Corn planting backward but germinating well. Condition of winter wheat generally very good, but considerable rust; weather unfavorable. Strawberries generally excellent; some damage from rains.

Kentucky.—Temperature above normal. Moderate to heavy rains first of week stopped plowing but some progress made last two days. Oats late but doing well. Wheat and rye beginning to head in southern counties; condition good but rust reported. Tobacco plants made better growth; transplanting begun in dark districts.

West Virginia.—Somewhat warmer; normal sunshine; favorable showers. Wheat made good growth. Oats coming up well. Dry, warm weather needed.

Ohio.—Generally favorable for growth and field work and good progress made. Early sown oats coming up nicely. Progress and condition of winter wheat generally very good to excellent except where injured by excessive moisture. Pastures and meadows fine. Much fruit safe.

Indiana.—Warm week with much sunshine advanced vegetation rapidly, but showers at beginning delayed soil preparations and seeding. Germination of oats reported good. Plowing for corn progressing fairly well on light, high, and sod lands, but clay and low land still too wet in many places. Progress and condition of winter wheat continue generally good to excellent, but large acreage killed previously in flooded bottoms.

Illinois.—Warm week, moderate rains, plowing for corn general; some planting. Condition of winter wheat excellent generally; bad in places; shows improvement. Oats and spring wheat coming up. Meadows and pastures generally good. Fruit condition best in several years.

Michigan.—Weather favorable for all crops and farm work. Beneficial showers on 3d and 6th. Temperature moderate; sunshine ample. All vegetation made rapid growth. Fruit blossomed unusually full.

Wisconsin.—Fair weather; temperatures above normal. Favorable for crops. Farm work made excellent progress. Seeding of small grains completed in greater part of State. Winter wheat and rye making good growth. Meadows and pastures fine. Fruit trees made excellent progress.

Minnesota.—Weather dry. First part of week favorable for farm work, which advanced rapidly; good rains latter part beneficial to all vegetation. Seeding small grain practically complete; just beginning to show. Pastures make rapid growth.

Iowa.—Warm; mostly dry and sunny. Favorable for field work, growth of small grain and grasses and development and fertilization of fruit bloom, except too dry in northwest till showers on 8th. Corn planting made very good progress; seed bed warm. Progress and condition of winter wheat very good.

Missouri.—Ample warmth and sunshine; few showers. Most favorable week for field work and vegetation since season opened. Wheat made excellent growth and general condition is very good. Preparation for planting corn rushed in all sections where condition of soil permits. Tree fruits excellent.

Kansas.—Warmth, sunshine, and abundant moisture made excellent crop-growing weather in all sections. Wheat recovering from effects of long wet spell in eastern part. In west portion wheat growing well under stimulus of added moisture but two to four weeks late there and threatened by weeds. Corn planting nearing completion in south-central portion. Alfalfa and pastures fine.

Nebraska.—Warm with ample sunshine and general but mostly light showers. Favorable week for farm work and generally for growth of vegetation; soil in good condition for corn planting. Most of eastern half of State needs rain. Winter wheat, grass, and alfalfa have grown fairly well. Apple trees in full bloom; fruit setting heavily.

South Dakota.—Warm, dry weather most of week favored preparation of corn ground and completion of grain seeding but retarded germination of grain and growth of vegetation. Beneficial rains closing days started more rapid growth. Some grain uncovered by high wind, which will cause thin stand in those localities.

North Dakota.—Weather favorable for farm work, germination of grain, and pastures. Spring seeding practically completed. Pastures generally afford ample feed for live stock. Spring wheat stooling nicely and condition excellent.

Montana.—Moderate temperatures; cloudy; light to abundant precipitation. Rather poor growing weather; sunshine much needed. Grass grew slowly on uplands and in northern and western districts but rapidly in many sections. Live stock doing well generally. Winter wheat good.

Wyoming.—Week favorable for live stock, which improved. Snow going rapidly in west; streams rising. Rain needed in south. Spring wheat and oats grew well. Winter wheat made only fair development.

Colorado.—Improvement in winter grains and ranges continues in eastern counties following rains. Spring grains and sugar beets up in places. Alfalfa doing nicely except slow in northwest on account of cold spring.

New Mexico.—Mild, mostly dry. Local thunderstorms on May 7 in north and east; moisture needed in many southern districts. Range improved by warmth and previous moisture but still short; stock in some districts thin, but generally fair to good.

Arizona.—Light rain in parts of grazing section benefited range. Stock improving; cattle fair to good, sheep excellent. Exceptionally favorable week for crops.

Utah.—Abnormally warm without precipitation till the 7th when general storm began with cold weather attending. Snow-fed streams unusually high, augmented by rain and causing worst floods of record in many sections. Fruit bloom generally heavy; still in good condition. Shearing progressed statisfactorily till storm.

Nevada.—Warm weather caused rapid advance of alfalfa, grain, and grass until close of week when checked by low temperature. Range forage generally sufficient for stock. Lambing progressing with greater than normal losses. Snow melted rapidly.

Idaho.—Temperatures about normal until close of week when much colder. Abundant sunshine; drying winds. Growth of vegetation much retarded. Killing frost morning of 9th damaged fruit in Boise-Payette valley. Range feed improving slowly.

Washington.—Week unfavorable for rapid growth. Inadequate sunshine; too windy; temperatures too low, ending with freezing temperature in interior valleys on 8th and 9th. Cherries, pears, and prunes in full bloom; apples just coming into bloom. Winter wheat not thriving; some resowing necessary; rain was beneficial.

Oregon.—Vegetation and farm work still backward, but advanced in most districts, notwithstanding abnormally cool, cloudy, rainy weather. Winter wheat and rye fair to good; cool nights retarded growth. Meadows and pastures improving, but warmth needed. Heavy early fruit bloom; generally setting well; killing frost in eastern counties on the 9th.

California.—Showers at end of week very beneficial. Barley, wheat, and oats heading short; late sown mostly poor. Corn, cotton, and bean planting general, and germinating nicely. Valley pastures deteriorating; stock being moved to foothills. Truck doing nicely. Walnuts and deciduous fruit blooming freely and setting good crop. Orange trees blooming more freely.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., MAY 9, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., MAY 9, 1922.